

TO : The Office of the Supreme Commander For The Allied Powers
FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Amnesties
C.L.O. No. 233

12 October 1945

As one of the post-war measures the Japanese Government is contemplating to declare general amnesties on October 17, which is a national holiday (Annamesai). It has been a well-established custom in Japan to effect a renovation of the nation's mind by decreeing amnesty on special occasions of national significance.

The proposed amnesties are intended to liquidate the past completely by setting free those who are serving their sentences to themselves and allowing them to go forward with the task of constructing a new peaceful Japan. Under the existing law of Japan in order to effect pardon commutation, and rehabilitation of those upon whom a finally binding sentence has been pronounced, it is necessary to invoke the imperial prerogative. Accordingly the proposed amnesties will be carried out through invocation of the imperial prerogative, by taking into consideration precedents and especially those offenses that were punished with special severity during the war.

2. The proposed amnesties will comprise six categories: 1. general amnesty under an Imperial order to be issued; 2. commutation by Imperial Order; 3. rehabilitation by Imperial Order; 4. special amnesty granted after investigations of individual cases on a certain basis with respect to the circumstance surrounding the offenses, and the behavior of the offenders before and after subjection to penalty; 5. special commutation of sentences, and 6. special rehabilitation. All these are to be applied to offenses committed prior to September 2, 1945, the day of Japan's surrender.

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3. The general amnesty will be applied for the most part to offenses under the criminal code such as lese-majesty, rebellion and offenses against international intercourse, offenses under Special Laws such as infringements of the Peace Preservation Law, National Defense and publication, offenses relating to election, offenses relating to election, offenses against economic control, offenses similar to the above which come under the Army and Navy criminal codes, offenses against the preservation of order and discipline within the armed services, and also offenses related to the Military Service Law. However flagrant cases of infringements of economic control, for which sentence of penal servitude not less than two years have been pronounced, or those guilty of repetition of such crimes will be excepted. Again those offenders in general who had received imperial amnesty previously and have since been sentenced for repetition of crime will also be excepted.

4. Special amnesty will be applied largely to those who are convicted of crimes such as obstructing the performance of official duties, sedition, abuse of official authority, violation of the petitions law, etc. and who are excepted from the general amnesty.

5. Commutation by Imperial Order will be applied to those sentenced to penalties not less than imprisonment. Death sentence will be commuted to life penalty, and penal servitude or imprisonment for life to terminable penalty, while penal servitude or imprisonment for a term will be reduced by one quarter of the term on the whole. However, persons escaping from the execution of punishment, persons convicted of heinous crimes such as high treason, incendiarism, forgery of currencies, indecency and criminal assault resulting in death, killing or wounding of ascendants, and robbery and rape, or those had received once imperial amnesty but have been guilty of any repetition of such crimes will be excepted from commutation.

6. Special Commutation will be applied to those who are not granted the amnesty by imperial order but who are deemed deserving of commutation in consideration of various circumstances.

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7. Rehabilitation by Imperial Order is intended for the persons who have been deprived of public rights due to subjection to penalties not less than fines, and whose sentences have been executed. It will be applied to persons the execution of whose sentences had been completed not less than five years prior to September 2, this year.

8. Special rehabilitation will be applied to those who are excepted from rehabilitation by Imperial Order, but who are deemed deserving of rehabilitation.

For the President,

(E. Sone)
Director of 1st Division
Central Liaison Office

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TO: THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Information on Japanese Marchant Ships.

C. L. O. No. 234 12 October 1945

In reply to the inquiry made by Col. F. P. Munson on 7 October 1945 in regard to the above subject, the Japanese Government regrets to inform the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers that much of the data in question was destroyed by fires.

However, inquiries are being continued and their results will be reported without delay.

Enclosed herewith is a list showing the tonnage of Japanese Merchant Shipping from month to month during the duration of the war.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of the Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office,
Tokyo.

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TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
FROM : The Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
C.L.O. No. 235 October 11, 1945

This is to acknowledge receipt of the memorandum A.G. 091.3 (2 Oct 45) ESS dated 8th October 1945 and addressed to the Imperial Japanese Government regarding the availability of Central Association Officials.

For The President,

(T. Katsube,)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office

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To : The Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
From : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
Subject: Additional Reports on Economic Control in Compliance with Paragraph 2 of Directive No 3.

C.L.O. No. 235

11 October 1945

Enclosed herewith are five copies of Supplementary Report No. 3, on the following subjects, which are supplementary to those previously submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 of Directive No. 3:

1. As a supplement to the "Report on the Control of Wages" (C.L.O. No. 169) submitted to the office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 4 October 1945;

- (a) Starting wages of inexperienced workers as classified according to prefectures.
- (b) Regulations for stipulated wages of day-labourers (civil engineering and building)

2. As a supplement to the report (C.L.O. No. 210) sent to the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 9 October 1945, concerning materials under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance;

- (a) System of Control of Wines.
- (b) Price Formation Method.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office

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TO : OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
FROM : CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE, TOKYO
RE : AG 312.5 (4 Oct. 45) CC
C.L.O. No. 237

Memorandum 11 October 1945

1. The use of the three ships Kokoku- Koa- and Kochu-
Maru ("K" type ships destined for use on the Yangtze river)
for repatriating Japanese nationals from China has been approved
by the Chinese authorities as the result of talks in
Nanking between the Japanese and Chinese authorities on the
spot. These ships, which will sail under Chinese control,
will carry Japanese residents in Nanking, priority being
given to sick or wounded soldiers, aged men, women and
children. The voyage will take place during the next one
month when the sea is comparatively calm.

The three ships in question belonged originally to the
Toa-Kaiun, a Japanese Corporation, but were seized after the
surrender of Japan by the Chinese authorities and are now
under their control.

2. According to a telegram from Nanking received on
October 10 the first ship, Kokoku-Maru, will leave Nanking for
Hakata on about October 20. The other two ships are now
under repair and it is reported that one of them will not be
usable.

Details will be furnished later as soon as they are available.

主管五部牛場部長

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3. The Japanese Government regrets that no representations
were made in advance to the Supreme Commander for the Allied
Powers concerning the case. The present scheme has been
initiated for the sole purpose of expediting the repatriation
of Japanese nationals. The Japanese Government will not
fail in the future to comply with the direction of the
Supreme Commander expressed in the Memorandum referred to
above.

For the President,

Katsuzo Okumura
Chief of the V Division
Central Liaison Office

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To: [Faded]
From: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
Subject: Request for Japanese publications

11 Oct. 1945

C.L.O. No. 238

In reply to the Memorandum G-2 AFAPAC dated 5th Oct. 1945 requesting certain Japanese publications, the Central Liaison Office regrets to inform that owing to the circumstances caused by the war the said ^{those} Japanese publications are not readily available. This office however is doing its utmost to obtain and forward ^{the desired publications} them without much delay.

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For the President,
(J. Katsube)
Chief Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office
Tokyo

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Japanese Publications.

G-2 AFAPAC G-2, Advon 5 Oct 45

- G-2 WD, has requested that we obtain several copies of the following works:
 - ✓ The Far East Year Book. Tokyo Far East Book Co. 1941
 - Foreign trade association of Yokohama. Foreign trade of Yokohama, with members. 1936
 - ✓ Financial and economic annual of Japan. 1940
 - Japan Chronicle Directory. 1941-42
 - Directory for Bangkok and Thailand. Latest Edition.
 - The Singapore and Straits Directory. Singapore. 1940-41
- If and when obtained, forward to this office.

G. A. W.

FZA/htb
Information Copies

未記
昭和二十五年十月九日

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TO : The Office of the Supreme Commander
For the Allied Powers

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Request for Japanese Publications.

C.L.O. No. 238

11 October 1945

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1945, requesting certain Japanese publications, the
Central Liaison Office regrets to inform that owing to
the circumstances caused by the war those publications
are not readily available. This Office, however, is
doing its utmost to obtain and forward them without
much delay.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office

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TO : The Office of the Supreme Commander
for the Allied Powers
FROM : Central Liaison Office
SUBJECT: Transference of Funds

C.L.O. No. 239

13 October 1945

This is to acknowledge receipt of the memorandum AG 123 (11 Oct 45)FD, sent from the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, requesting that the Bank of Japan be directed to transfer the funds from the account of First Lieutenant J.C. Freeman to Major C.W. Brazan and two other officers.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

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主管四部片桐事務官

TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Transportation of Repatriates.

C.L.O. No. 240

12 October 1945

In the Memorandum C.L.O. No. 226 dated 10 October 1945 sent from this office, it was reported that the "Enoshima Maru", one of the three repatriation vessels, would be due in Tangku around the end of this month. However, this office has just learned from the Shipping Control Association that the above vessel left Niigata on the 9th inst., at 1700 hours and is expected to arrive at Tangku on the afternoon of the 15th. This office should appreciate it if the Office of the Supreme Commander would note the above change of schedule.

The following embarked at Niigata on the "Enoshima Maru"

Chinese labourers	1696
Japanese guards	13
U. S. M. P.	43
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	1752

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

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主管五部一課

TO : OFFICE OF SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT : Re. AG 091, 112 (13 Sep 45) MG

C.L.O. No. 241

12 October 1945

With reference to the Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance on the Preservation of the Property of the Specified Powers dated September 20, 1945 (Memorandum C.L.O. No. 49 dated September 21), applications were made to the Ministry of Finance by the nationals concerned as given on the list enclosed herewith.

These applications are submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for consideration.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)

Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office

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主管五部一課

TO : OFFICE OF SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT : Re. AG 091, 112 (13 Sep 45) MG

C.L.O. No. 242

12 October 1945

With reference to the Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance on the Preservation of Allied Property dated 26 September 1945 (re: Memorandum C.L.O. No. 112 dated September 29), applications were made to the Ministry of Finance by the nationals concerned as given on the list enclosed herewith.

These applications are submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for consideration.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)

Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office

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TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT : Rehabilitation of Rail Transport

C.L.O. No. 243 12 October 1945

Enclosed herewith is a report from the Japanese Ministry of Transportation on the present condition and the proposed plan to rehabilitate the nation's rail transport system.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)

Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office

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主管一部二課

TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office

SUBJECT: Misconduct of American Soldiers

C.L.O. No. 244

12 October 1945

The Central Liaison Office submits herewith police reports on cases in which American soldiers are involved.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)

Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

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TOKYO METROPOLIS

1. About 3 a. m. September 26, seven American soldiers on a "jeep" came to the house of [redacted], Shitaya Ward, and forcing their way into the house carried away one radio set after intimidating the inmates with a revolver.

2. At about 10:30 p.m. September 16, four American soldiers on a truck came to the office of the Yamamoto Transportation Company, No. 589, Nakamachi in Kanata Ward, and carried away 30 cement slates, leaving behind a sheet of paper, on which was written:

Sub-Lt. Mulbyer York (spelled phonetically after Japanese Katakana)
Bomber Division,

Cement slates, 25.

YOKOHAMA AREA

1. Several American soldiers at about 1 a.m. September 2 forced their way into the Yokohama Post Office, Nippon Chori, Naka Ward, Yokohama, and carried away the following seven registered mails addressed to the Yokohama Specie Bank:

Original Post Office	Registered No.
Tsinan	60
Makden	323
Yingkow	208

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Nanking	6,319
Hauchow	44,676
Tsinan	404
---	6,048

The delay in submitting reports on this case was due to the delayed receipt of these registered mails by the Y.S.B. Fortunately, no material damage was sustained. However, it is worthy of note that after a forceful entry was made into a post office only such objects as mail matters were carried away.

2. At about 3 p.m. September 26, four or five American soldiers and sailors in turn raped

woman, (her address and other details still under investigation), and moreover photoed her sex organ in the neighborhood of Naka Ward. The Toke Police Station, informed of the incident by

Naka Ward,

sent policemen to accompany M.P. to the spot.

The American soldiers in question were at large, while the victim was placed under protective custody by the Police Station.

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3. At 5:30 a.m. September 26, three British sailors aboard a launch flying a British flag seized the Yawata Maru, a junk moored at the waterfront near the Kanagawa dockyard in Kanagawa Ward. Details are now under investigation due to the absence of the Yawata Maru's owner. The report was made by Hide Katsumata, sailor of the Yawata Maru.

YOKOSUKA AREA

- I. About 10 American sailors wearing white sailor caps at about 3 p.m. September 25, forced their way into the house of _____ Yokosuka, and one of them after robbing her of a purse containing 80 yen attempted to rape her. As the woman dashed outdoors shouting "M.P." repeatedly, the sailors became alarmed and fled.

MIYAGI AREA

- I. At about noon, September 12, two American soldiers forced their way into a house next door to the home of _____ woman, _____ Shiogama city. While the woman was talking with neighbors at the house in question.

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The American soldiers entered the home without removing their shoes. One of them grasped her and sucked her nipple. The woman resisting as far as possible freed herself from his grip and fled into a nearby lumber plant. The soldier without chasing her fled with the others. In the same house there were one aged woman and four children at that time but they were unharmed.

2. At about 11 a.m. September 12, six American soldiers came to the house of _____ 41-year-old woman, _____ Shiogama city. As nothing happened when American soldiers came on the previous day, _____ 70, head of the household, and _____ 42, husband of _____ remained quietly in a ground-floor room. Whereupon, while one of the American soldiers remained on the ground floor, the other five dashed up to a room on the second floor and which was occupied by _____ and her younger sister. The soldiers then forced down _____ and attempted to rape her. The noise attracted the attention of those on the ground floor and _____ rushed upstairs. The soldiers then fled without committing any violence.

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3. At about 1 p.m. September 13, five or six American soldiers came to the house of _____ Shioyama city, where _____ was doing kitchen work. Giving her a purse containing 20 yen, they asked her for an intercourse. Upon being refused, they pounced upon her but resisting with all her strength she finally fled into a neighboring house. They fled without chasing her.

TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Remittances by Chinese Laborers

C.L.O. No. 245

13 October, 1945

About 32,000 Chinese laborers in Japan are expected to return home -- 30,000 to North China and the rest to Central China -- and they have expressed a desire to carry home their saved earnings.

However, remittances abroad and taking of money out of the country are prohibited.

In this connection the Japanese Government would appreciate the instructions of the office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to overcome this difficulty.

Since some of the Chinese laborers have already departed, an early step is requested.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)

Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office

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TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Remittances by Chinese Laborers

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For the President,

(T. Katsube)

Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office

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TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Names of Control Association Officials

C.L.O. No. 246

12 October 1945.

Enclosed herewith is the list of the Control Association Officials as requested in the memorandum AG 091.3 (2 Oct 45) ESS dated October 10, 1945 sent from the office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to this Office.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office.

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List of the Control Association Officials

Flora Control Association	Keizo Seki
Iron and Steel Control Association	Gisuke Fatanobe
Metal Industries Control Association	Suekichi Nakagawa
Production Industrial Machinery Control Association	Kisaburo Yamaguchi
Electric Machinery Control Association	Daigoro Yasukawa
Precision Instrument Control Association	Kosuke Saito
Automobile Control Ass.	Eiji Okano
Chemical Industry Control Ass.	Ichiro Ishikawa
Mining Control Ass.	Sunkichi Ito
Coal Control Ass.	Kenjiro Matsumoto
Paper Control Com.	Eizo Shiki
The Former Wartime Construction Ass.	Kyohei Kato
Rolling Stock Control Ass.	Shiohachi Akiyama
Shipbuilding Control Ass.	Koshiro Shiba

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TO: OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokio

SUBJECT: Cases of Mob Violence by Chinese laborers

C.S. O. No. 247

12 October 1945

The Central Liaison Office begs to inform the General Headquarters that cases of mob violence committed by Chinese laborers are on the increase, causing considerable apprehension from the standpoint of preservation of peace and order.

A brief summary of the recent cases is herewith submitted.

It is hoped that the General Headquarters would be good enough to give special consideration to the question of the repatriation of Chinese laborers.

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

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I. Case of Chinese mob violence
in Akita Prefecture

About 10.30 A.M. on October 3, nearly 90 out of 391 Chinese laborers who belong to the Akita Chinese Labor Office of the Japan Transport Company and are now working at Funakawa Minato-machi in Akita Prefecture demanded an interview with the director of the office, carrying sticks and ironbars and claiming that they were ill-treated, more than other Chinese laborers.

The interview being refused by Secretary Takahashi, they grew indignant, forced their way together into the Office and knocked down the secretary. Subsequently they attacked in succession the Funakawa Police Station, the Harbor Labor Service Department, the store room of the civilian defense corps, the Funakawa Bank, the Crane Operation Headquarters and the "Yorozuya" restaurant, destroying doors, glass windows, desks and telephones, and wounding a clerk and two other persons on the spot. Five police-men who tried to suppress the mob were also slightly wounded.

Immediately upon the outbreak of this incident, the Akita Prefectural police sent 70 police-men to the spot. At the same time the matter was reported to the Headquarter of the Allied Occupation Army in the city, and some 60 American soldiers were brought to the scene. With their assistance the incident was finally suppressed. After consulting the views of the Occupation Army, the participants were sent to Akita city, where investigations are now being carried on by the public procurator's office of the Akita Local Court of Justice.

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2. Case in Ishikawa Prefecture.

At 10 P.M. on October 3, two Chinese laborers went to a restaurant run by Otomatsu Kinoto, located at Tokiwa-cho, Nanto city, and demanded services. They were refused because it was after the business hours, whereupon they went into a great rage. A police-man who happened to pass by tried to calm the Chinese. The latter then accused him with beating him. They went and fetched 300 Chinese fellow-laborers, each man carrying a stick or some dangerous weapon. Only leaders are now being detained to be examined by the procurator despatched from the public procurator's office of the local court of justice.

All information concerning this incident has been furnished to the two officers (lieutenants) of the Allied Forces who came to Ishikawa Prefecture for the purpose of mediation.

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TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: U.S. plane accident in Kochi.

C.L.O. No. 248

12 October 1945

Enclosed herewith is a report from the Japanese
Navy Ministry on the above subject.

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office

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Oct. 1945

C.L.O.No. (H.D.No.129)

To: General Headquarters of The Supreme Commander
For The Allied Powers.

From: The Imperial Japanese Government.

We hereby submit to you the following information.

- (1) At 1800 hours, 6 October, a P-38 belonging to the 25th
Patrol Corps, U.S. Army Airforce (Chofu Airfield, Tokyo)
made a forced landing on the coast of Shimizu-machi, Hata-gun,
Kochi Prefecture. Although the plane was heavily damaged,
the fliers, Robert Walker and Jean Bills, escaped injury.
- (2) According to the ^{request} of the fliers, the plane was
disposed of by the authorities of said prefecture.
- (3) At present the fliers, who are safe and sound, are being
accommodated in a hotel in Kochi City, are waiting for in-
structions from the U.S. authorities.

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發 日本帝國政府
宛 聯合國最高司令部

CLO 第 248 號 (十月 日)

左記通報ス

- 一、米陸軍航空部隊第二十五偵察隊(東京調布飛行場)所屬、P-38 一機、十月六日一八〇〇高知縣幡豆郡清水町海岸ニ不時着シ機体大破セルモ塔菜員(「ロバードウオーカー」「ジン・ヒルス」)ハ無事ナリ
- 二、機体ハ大破ノ為塔菜員ノ要求ニ依リ縣側ニテ破壊セリ
- 三、塔菜員ハ目下高知市内旅館ニ收容シテ元氣旺盛ニシテ米軍司令部ノ指示ヲ待チツツアリ

中米軍務局 三ノ

海軍

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發 日本帝國政府
宛 聯合國最高司令部

CLO 第 248 號 (十月 日)

左記通報ス

- 一、米陸軍航空部隊第二十五偵察隊(東京調布飛行場)所屬、P-38 一機、十月六日一八〇〇高知縣幡豆郡清水町海岸ニ不時着シ機体大破セルモ塔菜員(「ロバードウオーカー」「ジン・ヒルス」)ハ無事ナリ
- 二、機体ハ大破ノ為塔菜員ノ要求ニ依リ縣側ニテ破壊セリ
- 三、塔菜員ハ目下高知市内旅館ニ收容シテ元氣旺盛ニシテ米軍司令部ノ指示ヲ待チツツアリ

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TO : The Office of the Supreme Commander
for the Allied Powers

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Request for the Exemption of the Remaining Buildings
of the Osaka University of Commerce from Requisition
of the Allied Forces.

C.L.O. No. 249

13 October 1945

With regard to the buildings of the Osaka University of
Commerce located at Sumiyoshi, Osaka Prefecture, the Central
Liaison Office wishes to request that special consideration be
given by the General Headquarters to the following circumstances.

With the entry of the U.S. Sixth Army in Kyoto and Osaka
area, the most part of the buildings of the Osaka University
of Commerce have been requisitioned by the Forces, leaving
unoccupied only two buildings which comprise the library, the
seminary rooms and a building for the Institute for Economic
Research. It is now reported that the university authorities
have further received orders from the headquarters of the 6th Army
to the effect that the said remaining part of the university
buildings shall also be requisitioned. The said library is
one of the best and largest of the kind in Japan and constitutes
the life and soul of the university. In view of the important
nature of the building, the Ministry of Education and the
Authorities of the University now ask the Liaison Office to
request the Office of the Supreme Commander that they would
kindly exempt the said remaining buildings of the University
from the requisition of the Allied Forces.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office

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TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Japanese National.

C.L.O. No. 250

12 October 1945

With reference to C.L.O. No. 181 dated 5 October
1945 from this office, a report showing the number of
repatriated Japanese Nationals between 1 October and
7 October 1945 is presented herewith. Due to unsatisfactory
condition of communication, the details are still lacking.

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office

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主官一命一線
 總務部

TO : Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
 FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
 SUBJECT: Request for Cooperation in Census for 1945

C.L.O. No. 251 October 12th, 1945

The Office of the Supreme Commander is requested kindly to take note that with regard to the Memorandum C.L.O. No. 199, dated October 7th, of the Central Liaison Office, the opening phrase which reads "To formulate the list of eligible voters for the coming Parliamentary election", is hereby corrected to read: "In view of the urgent necessity for taking a census in order to provide basic data for fixing the quorum of Parliamentary members for the coming general election as well as for working out various measures to be taken to meet the changes of times occasioned by the termination of war".

It is also requested that the Office of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces would kindly permit census officers and others engaged in the census taking to enter Japanese dwelling houses in the areas and rooms in the buildings, owned or occupied by the Allied Occupation forces or by any of the units belonging

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Ports or Places of Embarkation	Army	Navy	Residents	Total	Ports of arrival	Remarks
Fusan	X	X	X	16,000	Hakata	Classified Number of Army Navy and Residents will be reported afterward
"	X	X	X	17,998	Sensaki	
"	1,702	0	0	1,702	Kaluzura	
Oshima	1,500	20	0	1,520	Ito	
Haohijiejima	645	156	0	801	Ito	
Miyakejima	0	11	0	11	Kuribara	
Miho, Miyajima, Wajige and Yakuji	1,019,161		0	2,653	Uraga	
					Total	40,631

Report for period 1 October to 7 October, 1945, inclusive showing number of repatriated Japanese Nationals

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belonging to them (including military missions of Allied nations other than the U.S.A.), when they are (a) to investigate the conditions of Japanese domestic life, (b) to distribute census blanks, and (c) to collect the filled-in blanks; or where such permission cannot be granted, kindly to offer such facilities as to transmit or collect census blanks; and further to take such steps as to render every member of the Allied forces and those connected with them fully acquainted with orders directing their cooperation in the aforesaid matter.

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

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TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Resumption of Publication of the Oriental Economist.

C.L.O. No. 252

13 October 1945

This is to acknowledge receipt of the Memorandum of Colonel Kramer dated October 1st, 1945, on the above subject.

As for paragraph 2 of the Memorandum, the Central Liaison Office has been informed by the Oriental Economist Publishing Co. that the latter is provided with necessary facilities and other materials and has the intention of resuming its publication.

As for paragraph 3 of the Memorandum, Mr. N. Furumaki, Chief of the Secretarial Section of this Office, is to insure that the instructions are complied with.

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

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TO: the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
From: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
Subject: Resumption of Publication of the Oriental Economist

C.L.O. No. 252

13 October 1945

This is to acknowledge receipt of the Memorandum regarding the above subject dated October 1st, 1945, of Colonel Kramer. In reply As for paragraph 2 of the above Memorandum, the Central Liaison Office has been informed by the Oriental Economist Publishing Co. that the latter is provided with necessary facilities and other materials and has the intention of resuming its publication.

As for paragraph 3 of the ~~above~~ memorandum, Mr. Furuchi, Chief of the Secretarial Section of this Office, is to insure that the instructions are complied with.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office

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MEMO to: Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

1945年10月1日付の件ニ答

- 1) 東洋経済新報社自身ニ於テ
伊等社積貯ノ施設ニ力ヲ存シ、且其ノ施設ヲ
實施スル旨中央事務局ニ申出テ可シ。
- 2) 中央事務局該社蔵書秘書長
Hiroo Furuchi 氏ニ責ニ當ル。

翻訳部長

上記回答翻訳部成

吉内保長

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OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

1 October 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Resumption of Publication of the Oriental
Economist.

1. It is the desire of this headquarters that The Oriental Economist resume publication at once.
2. It is the desire of this headquarters that such facilities as are required for the proper functioning of The Oriental Economist be provided at the earliest practicable date. Among these facilities should be the necessary buildings adjacent to their present premises. These buildings need not be of permanent construction, but are to be of such type as will enable The Oriental Economist to function as rapidly as possible.
3. It is requested that the name of the agency in the Japanese Government that will insure that these instructions are complied with be furnished this office.
4. When suitable space has been assigned to the Oriental Economist, this headquarters should be advised of the exact address of the building assigned.

R. C. Kramer
R. C. KRAMER
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Economic &
Scientific Section

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TO: THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
FROM: Central Liaison Office
SUBJECT: Report on Incidents Involving Members of the
American Soldiers.

C.L.O. No. 253 13 October 1945

The Imperial Japanese Government takes the liberty to call attention of the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to further incidents in which members of the American soldiers are involved.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of the Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office,
Tokyo.

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TOKYO METROPOLIS

1. At about 5:50 p.m. September 12, Policeman [REDACTED], of the Marunouchi Station, met four American soldiers, including two Negro soldiers, on the road No. 10, Marunouchi 3-chome, and was robbed of his sabre despite his repeated protests with the aid of a certificate explaining why the policeman is allowed to carry an arm.
2. At about 0:30 p.m. September 12, Police Sergeant [REDACTED], of the Ohi "Special Higher Police", accompanied by Policeman [REDACTED], while walking on the Keihin highway at No. 2,342, Suzugamori, Ohi, to inspect the amusement houses for Allied soldiers were halted by three American soldiers who alighted from a four-manned automobile heading in the direction of Yokohama. One soldier pointed his rifle at the chest of the police sergeant, while the two others robbed him of Yen 180 in cash, one chrome watch and one fountain pen. After searching police man [REDACTED] in vain, the Americans rode past in the direction of Yokohama. The victims during the search tried to make the Americans understand that they were policeman but this was utterly disregarded.

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3. At about 7:10 p.m. September 11, [REDACTED] 19, member of the Kanda Fire Brigade, while repairing his bicycle on his way to the Jimbocho branch of the Fire Brigade on the road at 2-5, Ogawa-machi, was searched and robbed of Yen 60 in cash by three American soldiers.
4. At about 10:40 a.m. September 12, [REDACTED] [REDACTED], 39, resident of [REDACTED] [REDACTED], Hongo Ward, while parking his automobile at the entrance of the Meiji Sangyo Company was surrounded by five American soldiers who came from Kajibashi bridge and asked him to sell his Swiss-made watch for Yen 1. Upon his refusal, the soldiers robbed him of the watch in question.
5. At about 3:30 p.m. September 11, [REDACTED] 49, resident of [REDACTED] in Setagaya Ward, was searched and robbed of his watch by two American soldiers at Uchisaiwai-mon, Hibiya Park.
6. [REDACTED] 28, a resident of [REDACTED] Omori Ward, was robbed of Yen 200 in cash and his demobilization certificate by four American soldiers aboard a car on the road at No. 1,417, Minami-cho, Ohi, Shinagawa Ward, at about 0:20 a.m. September 12.

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██████████, 27, employee of the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, who was walking on the same spot was similarly robbed ^{of} Yen 200 in cash.

7. At about 6 p.m. September 11, more than 10 American soldiers came to the Komachien amusement house on the sea side of Ohi and brushing aside four of its employees carried away by jeep five boxes of beer each containing two dozens.
8. At about 0:20 a.m. September 12, ██████████ and ██████████ of ██████████ while walking on the Keihin highway at No. 29, 1-chôme, Rokugo, were halted by two American soldiers on a jeep who threatening the Japanese with revolvers robbed them of Yen 300 in cash and one cigarette case.
9. At about 1 p.m. September 12, three American soldiers (a sergeant, a sergeant-major and a third-class technical non-commissioned officer) came to the shop of ██████████ ██████████, and produced Yen 500 in the Japanese currency asking for a watch. Having been told that there was no watch on sale, one of the soldiers

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forced his way up the mat floor with his foot-gear on and pointing his automatic rifle at the waist of the owner stretched his right arm and seized a handful of watches under repairs. The other ~~two~~ ^{two other} also seized a handful each, thus carrying away altogether about 20 watches. They sped away on a car numbered 8260.

10. At about 0:05 p.m. September 11, ██████████ 42, of ██████████ Omori Ward, while passing No. 261, Yasukata-machi, Kamata Ward, was robbed by two American soldiers of one wrist watch.
11. At about noon September 12, on the road near No. 455, Seta-machi, Tamagawa, Setagaya Ward, while ██████████ 28-year-old employee of the Hitachi Mfg. Company, Marunouchi, was repairing five water-supply cars, two American soldiers brought one small car and three trucks and carried away three of the water-supply cars, one of which was of the Esuzu type and the two others of the Nissan type, together with five tires with the wheel tubes. One of the soldiers in question was an officer of about 30 years of age, about six feet high, in green overalls with a steel helmet bearing an insignia of a horse's head, and also wearing silver-brimmed glasses. Details of the other ¹⁰ soldiers were unknown.

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The numbers of the trucks were: S4808162, 4911-301, 4808072. The small car was numbered 20555435 in front, while the tail number was unknown.

12. At about 10:15 p.m. September 12, on the road near No. 2-9, Mukojima, Honjo Ward, three American soldiers brandishing revolvers searched and robbed [REDACTED], 39, of [REDACTED], Fukagawa Ward, of Yen 1,050 in cash.
13. At about 10:30 p.m. September 12, three American soldiers forced their way into the house of [REDACTED], Honjo Ward, with their foot-gears on, and knocked the head of [REDACTED] with a revolver inflicting injuries which would require four or five days to heal. Moreover, they carried away more than Yen 1,000 in cash and three pears.
14. At about 1:20 a.m. September 13, five American soldiers came to the "waiting house" owned by [REDACTED] Honjo Ward, and after paying money for their entertainment left the house once but soon came back and forced their way into the house with their foot-gears on. One of them demanded [REDACTED] to open his safe but as the latter showed that the safe was empty they picked up Yen 140 from his pocket and

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also carried away several toilet goods from the room of maids.

15. At 2:30 p.m. September 12, [REDACTED], 25, [REDACTED], was robbed by three American soldiers of his wrist watch on the road near his house.
16. At about 8:20 p.m. September 12, [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] Ebaza Ward, while walking toward Gotanda from Omori along the Keihin highway was searched by three American soldiers armed with revolvers and robbed of Yen 145 and one wrist watch of Swiss make.
17. At about 8:45 p.m. September 13, [REDACTED], economic policeman of the Nihonbashi Police Station, while off duty was searched and robbed of his wrist watch by an American soldier on the road near No. 4-3, Muromachi, Nihonbashi Ward.
18. At about 7:20 p.m., September 13, five or six American soldiers broke into the "people's sake shop", No. 1-8, Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi Ward, by destroying the glass door, fired several rifle shots and carried away six whisky bottles, a women's undergarment and two ^{pairs} pears of clogs.
19. At about 7:20 p.m. September 12, [REDACTED], 26-year-old driver of the Takasago Juki Company, Higashi Osaki, Shinagawa Ward, while passing No. 3-225, Kita Shinagawa was halted by two American

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- soldiers, who threatening him with revolvers after alighting from a car, searched and robbed him of Yen 1,800 in cash.
20. At about 5:25 a.m. September 13, on the road near No. 5-24, Higashi Shinagawa, six American soldiers searched [REDACTED] 47, of the Sato Mfg. Company, Kami-Meguro, Meguro Ward, and carried away one watch of the Empire type.
21. At about 6 p.m., September 12, two men, seemingly American newspapermen, carried away one Japanese sword from [REDACTED], 26, ex-Army private, of [REDACTED], Uruga city.
22. At about 8 p.m. September 12, an American soldier forced his way into the house of [REDACTED], dentist, [REDACTED], from the back-door and carried away Yen 3,000 and one wrist watch.
23. At about 8:30 p.m. September 13, [REDACTED], 36-year-old employee of the Nippon Steel Tube Company's Kawasaki plant, was searched and robbed of Yen 250 by two revolver-armed American soldiers in front of the Tenso Shrine, Arajuku, Omori Ward.
24. At about 7:15 p.m., September 12, inside the electric train at Shinagawa Station two American soldiers seized a wrist watch carried by [REDACTED], 55, guide in the employ of U.S. officers' quarters No. 1,

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- at Arajuku, Omori Ward.
25. At about 4:10 a.m. September 13, [REDACTED] 25, of [REDACTED], Shiba Ward, was searched and robbed of Yen 324.70 and one wrist watch by three American soldiers on the road near No. 3-2, Hamamatsu-cho, Shiba Ward.
26. At about 5 p.m. September 13, [REDACTED], 27-year-old clerk of the Industrial Bank of Japan, threatened with revolvers had a Ford car (No. 398) carried away by five American soldiers at the eastern gate of the same Bank, in Marunouchi.
27. At about 5:30 p.m. September 12, two American soldiers carried away an auto-bicycle (No. 10020) from [REDACTED], 19, of the Nippon Keizai Shimpo, Kayaba-cho, in front of the Yomiuri-Hochi building.
28. At about 7:15 p.m. September 12, two American soldiers threatening with revolvers carried away Yen 500 in cash from [REDACTED], of [REDACTED], Ebara Ward, on the road near No. 2-3, Yurakucho.

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29. At about 5:15 p.m. September 12, four American soldiers armed with revolvers searched and carried away one chrome watch of Swiss make from [REDACTED] 58, [REDACTED], Suginami Ward, and [REDACTED] 30, [REDACTED], Kyobashi Ward, in front of the Industrial Club, Marunouchi.
30. At about 10:40 a.m. September 13, three American soldiers came to the commodities section of the Tokyo Bureau of Communications and asked [REDACTED] on night duty, to provide a car for a trip to Yokohama. As there was none, the American soldiers then searched the chest and desks of the office but in vain. Whereupon, they robbed another Japanese, [REDACTED] of his wrist watch.
31. At about 3:50 a.m. September 12, on the road near No. 1-4, Ginza, seven American soldiers threatening with rifles searched and carried away Yen 48 from the purse of [REDACTED] 18-year-old student of the Keio University, preliminary course, living in [REDACTED].

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32. At 11:30 p.m. September 13, seven or eight American soldiers who came on a large truck threatened with revolvers and snatched away Yen 75 in cash from [REDACTED], 20-year-old Korean, in front of the Subway Department Store near Ueno Station.
33. At about 4 a.m. September 13, [REDACTED], electric worker of [REDACTED], Shiba Ward, was halted by five American soldiers aboard a jeep while passing near Tamachi Station and robbed of Yen 80.
34. At about 5 a.m. September 13, [REDACTED], of [REDACTED] Fukagawa Ward, was robbed of Yen 140, in cash through intimidation by five American soldiers.
35. At about 10 p.m. September 12, [REDACTED], of Ibaraki Prefecture, while passing Mukojima 3-chome was robbed of Yen 920 by three American soldiers who threatened him with revolvers.
36. At about 3:10 a.m., September 13, five American soldiers forced their way into the house of [REDACTED], Nihonbashi Ward, and threatening the

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inmates with revolvers carried away five bicycles.

37. At about 6 p.m. September 12, four American soldiers intimidating with revolvers carried away Yen 30 from [REDACTED] 20, of [REDACTED] Hongo Ward.
38. At about 2:40 p.m. September 13, three American soldiers of about 24 or 25 years of age in brown uniforms came on bicycles to the shop owned by [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Shinagawa Ward. While one of the soldiers kept a watch in front of the shop, the two others forced their way into the shop and carried away Yen 2,530 in cash out of the National-type chest. One of them threatening with a revolver searched [REDACTED], 42, but left him intact as the money he had was too small.
39. At about 5:20 a.m. September 13, four American soldiers with bicycles halted and carried away Yen 670 in cash from [REDACTED], 40-year-old auto-mechanic of the Kawasaki Diesel Car Company, [REDACTED] while the latter was cycling on the Keihin highway near No. 154, Samesu-machi, Oi, Shinagawa Ward.

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40. At about 5:30 a.m. September 13, five American soldiers came on bicycles just after the front door of the Shinagawa Transportation Company's office was opened by [REDACTED], 49, night watch-man, and one of them robbed [REDACTED] of his chrome wrist watch. The remaining four searched the office but in vain. They fled in the direction of Omori. The office is located at No. 1,705, Minami Hamakawa-cho, Oi.
41. At about 7 p.m. September 13, [REDACTED], 53, [REDACTED] of the Yurakucho branch of the Teikoku Bank, was surrounded by three American soldiers and robbed of a watch in front of the Yomiuri-Hochi's No. 2 building near the northern entrance of Yurakucho Station.
42. At about 9 a.m. September 13, two American soldiers came to [REDACTED] keeper of the Shibukawa Godown, No. 2-29, Kaigan-dori, Shiba Ward, and forcing open the door of the warehouse carried away six boxes of canned oranges, each can containing about 600 grams.

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43. At about 7:40 p.m. September 12, [redacted] Foreign Office chancellor, on his way back from Shinbashi Station to his home, [redacted], Kawasaki, was robbed of money and a Swiss-made wrist watch by three American soldiers just before the electric train carrying him arrived at Hamamatsucho Station.
44. Four American soldiers threatening with revolvers took away Yen 350 in cash from [redacted] 35-year-old engineer of the Bureau of Printing, on the road near No. 1-5, Otemachi, Kojimachi ward.
45. At about 6:30 p.m. September 13, [redacted], 24, of Mitsui's Construction Department, while cycling near Asakusabashi bridge was robbed of the Sanwa Bank's deposit passbook with a deposit of over Yen 15,000 and also two watches, by four American soldiers.
46. At about 6:50 p.m. September 13, three American soldiers came to the house of [redacted] Kanda Ward, and produced a Yen 100 military scrip asking for an exchange with the Japanese currency. Upon being refused, they produced

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- revolvers and threatening with them carried away Yen 70 to 80 from [redacted], Yen 60 to 70 and one wrist watch of Swiss-make from a certain [redacted], Yen 2.50 from [redacted] and Yen 1,950 from [redacted].
47. At 8:20 a.m. September 13, seven American soldiers came to the Bureau of Public Procurators of the Tokyo District and asking for a look inside the office forced their way into the room of procurators, carrying away one Japanese sword.
48. At about noon, September 13, on the road in front of the Imperial Hotel four American soldiers carried away a Buick 1938-type automobile (No. 8,260) from [redacted] driver of the Tokyo Gas Company.
49. At about 5 p.m. September 13, two American soldiers carried away one silver watch of the Empire type from [redacted] 47, on the road near the latter's home, [redacted]
50. At about 5 p.m. September 13, five American soldiers came to the waiting house owned by Kiyo [redacted], [redacted] Mukojima

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Ward, and after being entertained demanded to have money back for Yen 200 on account of bad service. They accompanied [redacted] to downstairs to get the money and then intimidating her with revolvers carried away Yen 10,000 in cash. The soldiers in question were all without insignias, one having a rifle and the rest revolvers, all of ages between 20 and 30

51. At about 6 p.m. September 10, near No. 10 Shimoishihara, Chofu-machi, Kitatama-gun, [redacted], of the Chofu office of the Kitatama Automobile Company, was robbed by four American soldiers of an automobile of the 602nd year t Long W type (No. 1,566).
52. At about 9 p.m. September 12, [redacted], 31, of [redacted], Omori Ward, was robbed of Yen 310 in cash by five American soldiers on the road near No. 522, Shimo Maruko-machi.
53. At about 9 p.m., September 13,

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[redacted] carpenter of the Manko Fishery Products Company, Haginaka-cho, Kamata Ward, while driving a truck behind the Omori school, in Omori Ward, was stopped by an American soldier, searched and robbed of Yen 255 in cash.

54. At 7:25 p.m. September 13, [redacted], 34, of the Central Meteorological Observatory, staying at the Chiyoda Hotel, No. 3, Kamakura-cho, Kanda Ward, was searched and robbed of a nickel watch of the Waltham type on the road along the city trolley line near the gas company in Nishikichp.
55. On September 13, two American soldiers threatening with knives carried away one nickel watch from [redacted] 34, office clerk, of Kanda Ward, on the road near No. 1-2, Sudacho, Kanda Ward.
56. At 7:40 p.m. September 13, [redacted], 23, [redacted], Kanda, was robbed of Yen 50 and a wrist watch at the car-stop of Awaji-cho.
57. At about 9 p.m. September 13, [redacted], 34, [redacted] Nakano Ward, was searched and robbed of one wrist watch and Yen 600 by five American soldiers on the road.

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near No. 3-8, Suruga-dai. At about the same time, [REDACTED] 47, office clerk of [REDACTED], Toshima Ward, was similarly robbed of Yen 200.

58. At about 8:10 p.m. September 13, three American soldiers threatening with revolvers carried away Yen 70 and a driving license from [REDACTED] 36, driver of the Nitto Automobile Company, Nakano Ward.
59. At about 9 p.m. September 13, on the road near No. 2-1, Mukojima, Honjo Ward, three American soldiers threatening with revolvers searched and carried away one wrist watch from [REDACTED] 20, gendarme of the Temporary 3rd Gendarmerie, 4th battalion, 5th company, of Shitamachi, Omiya, Saitama Prefecture.
60. At about 6:40 p.m. September 13, on the road near No. 1-25, Azumabashi, Honjo Ward, [REDACTED] 44, was searched and robbed of Yen 150 and a wrist watch by five American soldiers.

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61. At 10:30 p.m. September 13, three American soldiers forced their way into the house of [REDACTED] 39, [REDACTED], Honjo Ward, while he was taking supper with his friends, [REDACTED] 32, and [REDACTED] 30, and carried away Yen 1,000 and one wrist watch one of the soldiers was 27 or 28 years of age, while the two others were about 24 or 25. The former had a gold bar on his lapel, while the latter wore an insignia of parachute and pleaded they were para-troops. One of them said he was a champion revolver marksman.
62. At about 3 p.m. September 8, four American soldiers drove away a 1938 Buick-type car (No. 8,260) owned by the President of the Tokyo Gas Company while it was parked in front of the Imperial Hotel by [REDACTED], driver of the same Company.
63. At 8:20 p.m. September 13, three American soldiers carried away a cloth-wrapped sword from [REDACTED] 37, of [REDACTED] Nara Prefecture, at the

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- East Entrance passage of the Tokyo Station.
64. At about 7:30 p.m. September 13, three American soldiers on a jeep searched and carried away Yen 120 from [REDACTED], 35, on the road near No. 1-7, Ohtemachi, Kojimachi Ward.
65. At about 11:50 p.m. September 14, four drunken American soldiers came to Police-man [REDACTED] on duty at a police-box of Ginza-8-chome and asked for beer threatening him with rifles and knives. Feeling danger, the policeman left his post for about 30 minutes, during which time the soldiers cut the police telephone line and carried away one bicycle.
66. At about 8:10 p.m. September 13, three American soldiers on a jeep searched and carried away Yen 5 and a fountain pen from [REDACTED] 32, of [REDACTED] Shibuya, behind the building of the Mitsubishi Bank, No. 53, Marunouchi 2-chome.

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67. Two American forced their way into the booking office of Shinbashi Station at about 7:10 p.m. September 14 and threatening [REDACTED] 23, with revolvers attempted to seize the money there. Upon being rejected by Miss [REDACTED], one of the Americans knocked her away and carried away Yen 750 in cash, fleeing in the direction of Ginza. They wore white navy caps.
68. At about 6 p.m. September 14, four American soldiers on a jeep came to the Maritaro, licensed house, No. 6 Yanagicho, Senju, Adachi Ward, and after being entertained locked up [REDACTED] 39, proprietor, and employees in one of the rooms with one soldier keeping a watch outside with a rifle in hand. Three soldiers threatening [REDACTED] robbed him of Yen 1,000 and rode away on the jeep.
69. At 7:40 p.m. September 14, two American soldiers entered the house of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Nihonbashi, from the back door and with revolvers in hand threatened a maid into opening a cash register, carrying away Yen 1,300. They drove a jeep away in the direction of Ningyocho.

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70. Victims and articles seized by a group of five American soldiers in the neighborhood of No. 63, Takanawa Minamicho, Shiba Ward, between 6:30 and 7 p.m. September 14, which have so far been checked up, are as follows:

[REDACTED]
Shinagawa ward,

Yen 500 and one chrome-plated tobacco pipe.

[REDACTED], [REDACTED], Shiba Ward,

Yen 130

[REDACTED], [REDACTED], Shiba Ward,

Yen 70

71. At about 10:25 p.m. September 14, five American soldiers who came on an automobile to the Sakamoto police-box in Nihonbashi threatened Policeman [REDACTED], 27, into surrendering his unsheathed sabre which they carried away with them.
72. At about 6 p.m. September 14, five American soldiers came to the house of [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Nihonbashi, where [REDACTED] policeman of the Nihonbashi Station was taking supper, and threatening the policeman with an automatic rifle carried away the latter's sabre.

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73. At about 10:10 p.m. September 14, police Sergeant [REDACTED] on duty near No.3-6, Ogawamachi, Kanda Ward, was threatened by four American soldiers on a truck and had his unsheathed sabre taken away by the Americans who rode away in the direction of Sudacho.
74. Two armed American soldiers came to the "people's sake shop, No.3-4, Irifuneco, Kyobashi Ward, at about 5 p.m. September 14 and after getting drunk forced their way into the storage cell, from which they brought back a cask of sake by threatening employees with revolvers. With all customers disappearing, the Americans started riotous acts. The Tsukiji Police Station upon receipt of reports dispatched an interpreter to the scene in order to persuade the soldiers to go home. Having failed to persuade them, the interpreter got outside. Whereupon, one of the soldiers fired a revolver shot at this interpreter but he missed. Another shot was fired as they started searching customers who remained nearby but no injuries were caused to anyone. The incident was then reported to

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the metropolitan police Board which dispatched an official to accompany a member of the American military Police to the scene. Upon examination by the M.P., the drunken soldiers were identified as members of the occupation forces in Yokohama. The incident was amicably settled when the M.P. paid Yen 10 for the damage done and carried away these soldiers.

75. At about 9:40 p.m. September 15, four American soldiers on a jeep halted [redacted], mechanic of the Tokyo Gas Company, while the latter was passing No. 3-5, Hamamatsu-cho, Shiba Ward, and threatening him with revolvers carried away Yen 2,000 in cash from a trunk which Yamada was carrying with him.
76. Six American soldiers came to the office of the Kinko Automobile Company, No.1-2, Nishikicho, Kanda Ward, at 3:30 p.m. September 15 and threatening its [redacted], [redacted], 49, with revolvers carried away an automobile (No. 32,273), driving away in the direction of Marunouchi.

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77. Two American soldiers searched and carried away Yen 600 and a wrist watch from [redacted], official of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government, at Susaki at 8:20 p.m. September 15.
78. Captain [redacted], of [redacted] Kita Tama-gun, while walking in plain clothes near No. 3-18, Hasunuma-machi was halted by two American soldiers at 8:30 p.m. September 15. One of the soldiers threatened him with a revolver, while the other gave a punch on the head of Captain [redacted]. Then the two started searching the Captain and carried away Yen 1,730 in cash.
79. At about 8:15 p.m. September 15, [redacted], naval mechanic, of [redacted], Kamata Ward, was halted by two American soldiers at No.3-18, Hasunuma-machi, and threatened with revolvers robbed of Yen 1,800 in cash.
80. At about 8:40 p.m. September 15, [redacted] clerk of the Maruko Company, Maruko-machi, Nagano Prefecture, was halted by two American soldiers near No. 3-18, Hasunuma-machi, Kamata Ward, and threatened

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- with revolvers robbed of Yen 100.
81. At about 7:40 p.m. September 12, [REDACTED], 40, of [REDACTED] Ebara Ward, while passing No. 217, Yukigaya-machi, Omori Ward, was halted by five American soldiers on a jeep who threatening him with revolvers searched and carried away a chrome wrist watch and Yen 300 in cash.
82. At about 7:20 p.m. September 13, five or six American soldiers came to the house of [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Nihonbashi. As none answered their call, they fired three rifle shots to break up the glass door and forced their way inside. Searching each room, they carried away six bottles of whisky, one women's dress and three other garments and three pairs of clogs.
83. At about 7:30 p.m. September 15, three Americans halted [REDACTED], 42, of [REDACTED], Adachi Ward, in front of the Nakai-machi post office, Adachi Ward, and threatening him with revolvers carried away Yen 250.
84. At about 11 p.m. September 14, four American soldiers came to a licensed house at No. 2-18, Shinjuku, and after being entertained

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- for about two hours produced revolvers and threatening employees carried away Yen 379, one wrist watch and one fountain pen.
85. At about 9:30 p.m. September 16, six Negro soldiers halted [REDACTED] 35, near the latter's home in [REDACTED], Honjo Ward, and threatening him with revolvers carried away Yen 1,300 and a bottle of sake,
86. At about 6:30 p.m. September 15, two American soldiers halted [REDACTED], 32, and [REDACTED] 33, both residents of Kamakura, at the Eastern Entrance of the Tokyo Station. One of the soldiers pointing his revolver robbed [REDACTED] of Yen 2,300 and [REDACTED] of Yen 1,000.
87. At about 2 p.m. September 16, three American soldiers came to the Naval Officers' Club, Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi Ward, and carried away a framed picture painted by Matsujiro Murakami.
88. At about 3 p.m. September 13, while policeman [REDACTED], 24, of the Toriizaka Station was controlling traffic near Ichinohashi, Asabu Ward, three American soldiers aboard a jeep came and asked him to go with them to

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a neary sake shop. Upon being refused, the American soldiers forced him to get on the car at the point of the gun. The policeman then guided them to the beer hall on the Ginza cross-roads but as it was crowded again went back to Toriizaka. Having found beer bottles displayed at the Sakaitai restaurant there, the Americans entered there and demanded sake. Carrying into two bottles and a half of sake, they asked the price. The policeman replied Yen 50. Then the Americans brought six packets of cigarettes from inside the jeep and asked him to exchange them for money. Upon being declined, they searched the policeman and took out Yen 40 out of his pocket, asking him to hand it over to the restaurant. After leaving the six packets of cigarettes in the hands of the policeman, they rode away on the jeep.

89. At about 2:20 p.m. September 17, two American sailors came to the Kanasugi plant of the Shibaura Electric Company, Shiba Ward, and forced open the nailed-up door of its warehouse and drew out an autobicycles worth Yen 1,000 and carried

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it away in the direction of the Shibaura waterfront. Before leaving the spot, one of the sailors signed as "Malee Maten" on a sheet of paper which was handed out by [REDACTED], keeper of the plant.

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Yokohama Area

1. At 2:00 p.m. September 9 two American soldiers (one of whom was presumed to be of about 25 or 26 years of age and to be sub-lieutenant) came to the Tokyo Siba-ura Denki ^{Company} Co., No.72, Horikawa -cho, Kawazaki City, by a small motorcar No.232516. Forcing their way into the electron tube plant of the company and robbed 30 tubes of 60 watts, 25 tubes of 250 watts and five tubes of 500 watts, totaling 60 in number.

2. After 10:00 p.m. September 2 six American soldiers intruded into the second floor of the Yokohama Station and rubbed in the Yokohama Communication ward Office one B-type electric bell, one Kyodan-type tele-
phone, another telephone and one electric clock--which constituted facilities for the Yokohama Harbor Station.

3. Around 9:30 p.m. September 10 several American soldiers forced their way into the baggage room attached to the main building of the Yokohama Station. Destroying a safe installed there, they looted Y50 in cash.

4. Around 3:30 p.m. September 10 two American soldiers(both of approximately six feet height and in khaki and carrying rifles) intruded into the above-mentioned baggage room and made off with one radio set (Victor, four tubes, *Dynamic*)

5. Around 12:30 p.m. September 10 four American

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soldiers(whose names were unknown and whose age presumed to be about 24 or 25) forced their way into the house of [redacted] aged 26, [redacted] Minami-ku, Yokohama City, and robbed a purse containing Y125 in cash, two fans and one knife of the inmates.

6. Around 10:50 a.m. September 10 four American soldiers (not armed with rifles) intruded into the house of [redacted], 33 year old dealer in radio sets and appliances, [redacted] Isoko-ku Yokohama City, and made off with four sockets, leaving behind one package of cigarettes probably for the sockets they robbed.

7. Around 8:30 p.m. September 11 three American soldiers, in front of the surface car depot, Sanchome, Miyamoto-cho, Minami-ku, Yokohama City, searched [redacted], aged 54, a resident of [redacted] Minami-ku, Yokohama City and made off with one woman's wrist watch.

8. Around 1:00 p.m. September 11 seven American soldiers (of whom four were negro soldiers) intruded into the house of [redacted], aged 39, [redacted] Minami-ku, Yokohama City and made off with one 10th type wrist watch made in Japan.

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9. On the afternoon of September 9 (exact time is unavailable) an unknown number of American soldiers intruded into the Hikari Maru, a light ship, at Kita Suitei, Yokohama and rubbed one chronometer in the steering room and let loose compressed air for starting the engine.

10. During the period of September 8 to 11 several American soldiers forced their way into the main building of the Light House Bureau. Its basements and office rooms, No.6 of Rokuchome, Kitanakadori, Nakaku, Yokohama City.

(1) At unknown hours of September 8, the above American soldiers in the basement demolished nine barometers and one hygrometer and robbed four voltmeters and 35 vacuum tubes.

(2) During 9:00 p.m. to 10:00 September 9 the above American soldiers in the office room robbed one radio set, one pair of scissors, one knife, one set of drawing instruments, one saw and two calculating scales.

(3) At unknown hours of September 11 the above American soldiers forced their entrance into the main building and there destroyed 60 photograph plates for technical reference.

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11. During the period of September 5 to 12 several American soldiers intruded into the No.2 No.3 and No. 4 warehouses of the Light House Bureau, No.6 of Rokuchome, Kitanakadori, Nakaku, Yokohama City.

(1) At the night of September 5 the above soldiers broke into the No.2 warehouse and stole two items of clothes.

(2) During 2:00 p.m. to 4:00p.m. September 8 two American soldiers forced their way into No.3 warehouse and robbed 20 tsubo of hide.

(3) During 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. September 12, the above American soldiers forced their way into No.4 warehouse and robbed one bicycle, three kilograms of copper wire, five meters of covered wire and five vacuum tubes/

12. Around 9:30 p.m. September 12 two American soldiers (one was the first-class private and another sergeant), in an electric car on the Yokosuka Line running between Ofuna and Tozuka, robbed a chrome watch of [redacted], 44 years old resident of Hodogaya-ku and one chrome watch of eighth type of [redacted], 57 year old resident of Hodogaya-ku.

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13. Unlawful acts committed by American soldiers during the period of the first day of landing of American troops to September 11 against shipping in Yokohama Harbor.

(a) Chuei Maru(a 10,240 tonner of the Nitto Kisen Co.,) lying at anchor in the waters off the second-area lumber yard. The ship was being moored to No.24 buoy outside the harbor and connection between the ship and the land was cut off due to the prohibition on the navigation of launches after September 1. Provisions stored in the ship was looted by intruding American soldiers together with privately-owned goods of sailors. The intruding soldiers employed pistols in threatening the crew. On September 10 the ship was moved to the second area by a Navy's tug-boat. Due to looting committed by American soldiers the ship is unavailable for navigation.

(b) Enbun Maru(a 6,919 tonner of N.Y.K.). The ship was undergoing repair in the Y.D.C. Shioiri Mooring Place. When some crew members of the ship was on look-out duty on September 6 a large number of American soldiers forced their way into the ship and robbed two compasses.

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(c) Choshin Maru(a 840 tonner of O.S.K.), the ship was undergoing repair in the Y.D.C. Shioiri Mooring Place. On October 25 American soldiers ordered all crew members of the ship to evacuate the ship and indulged in looting. Later several crew members returned to the ship to take care of the ship. It is estimated that a considerably long period of time will be required for its repair.

(d) Santo Maru(a 3890 tonner of the Dairen Kisen Co.,). The ship was under repair in the Y.D.C. Shioiri No. 5 Mooring Place.

As in the case of the Choshin Maru, the ship was subjected to looting by American soldiers. On September 10 the ship was moved by a American Navy tug-boat to be moored to a buoy. There is an indication that the ship was further subjected to looting. A considerable time will be required for its repair.

(e) Awa Maru (a 887 tonner of the Hinode Kisen Co.,). The ship ^{was} moored in the Y.D.C. Shioiri Mooring Place. Damage sustained at the hands of American soldiers was slight; one barometer was robbed. Eight crew members are now on look-out duty.

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(f) Daini Nikko Maru(a 534 tonner of the Hinomaru Kisen Co.,). After the landing of American troops, the ship was ordered to be moored to No.12 pier. Rejecting the crew's refusal American soldiers indulged in looting in the ship. Later the ship was moved to Y.D.C. Mooring place by an American tug-boat. Unable to stand American soldiers' threatening all the crew members left the ship. A considerably long time will be required to complete repair to make the ship navigable.

(g) Kinissho Maru(a2217 tonner of the Yamashita Kisen Co.,) moored in the second area and unnavigable.

Defying the refusal offered by the captain and other crew members. American soldiers threatening them with pistols forced their way into the ship and indulged in looting. Exposed to danger to life, all the crew members on September 4 were forced to evacuate the ship. On September 7 a American tug-boat towed out the ship and at that time American soldiers with a gas-burner cut off the right hawser and moved the ship in the waters off the second area lumber yard. During that time all necessary equipment for navigation was destroyed or robbed. A part of the crew members returned to the ship. But it will be long before the ship be made navigable.

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(h) Yo Maru (a 178 tonner of the Tokai Kisen). The ship being moored in the Asano Dock. All the crew members are aboard the ship., American soldiers frequently intruded into the ship and robbed clocks and barometers equipped to the ship.

In view of the forthcoming entrance into the harbor of a number of ships, Chimaki Fujino, chief of the Yokohama Chapter of the Shipping Operation Association is desirous of the safety of the above ships.

14. Around 11:30 a.m. September 13, an American soldier (presumed to be of about 40 years of age) driving a truck robbed a chrome Watch of [redacted], 34 year old Railway navy at a point of No.1870 of Futamata-cho, Hodogaya-ku, Yokohama City. At the same time the soldier carried away four electric poles left in the neighbourhood.

15. Around 9:40 p.m. September 12 three American soldiers(whose ranks remain unknown), in the Maedabashi Inspection Post, Nakaku, Yokohama City, threatened two policeman there with pistols and robbed sabres of Policeman [redacted] and [redacted]

16. Around 9:00 a.m. September 12 several American soldiers driving a truck came to the Kawashima Police Box of the Hodogaya Police Station and demanded Policeman

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██████████ to hand over the sabre and refused, they robbed a fountain-pen placed on the desk in the policebox.

17. Around 10:00 a.m. September 9 Sub-lieutenant ██████████ of the 88th Army unit stationed in Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture, had his ¥2,250 in cash and a bank note with the deposit of ¥0.50 stolen from his coat left by American soldiers when he acted as guide for one regiment of American troops which entered the 88th unit barracks.

18. Around 3:00 p.m. September 7 four American soldiers seized No.5 Kosai Maru with a loading capacity of 80 tons) owned by the Keihin Kosai Shori Company (managing director: Shiro Toyonaga) and moored in the vicinity of the Yamashita Bridge, Nakaku, Yokohama City and towed away the barge by means of their launch.

19. Around 8:30 p.m. September 11, in the vicinity of Nogezaaka, Nakaku, Yokohama City, three American soldiers (one of whom was in a cow-boy style clothes and wore a mustache) robbed a purse containing 50-sen in cash and two seals of ██████████, ██████████ of the Yokohama branch office of the Dainippon Shimbunsha, resident of ██████████, Nishiku, Yokohama City.

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20. Around 11:00 a.m. September 2, in a point of Gochome of Nakamura-cho, Nakaku, Yokohama City, 15 American soldiers robbed a small truck (a '37 year type Datsun No.30780) owned by the Nippon Agricultural Company (managing director: Koichi Suzuki), No.10 of Karazawa-cho, Minami-ku, Yokohama City. The truck was used for transportation of agricultural instruments and seeds.

21. Around 4:30 p.m. September 2, five American sailors aboard a barge came to an Asano Dock warehouse of the Nippon Kokan Company, and forcing their way into the warehouse they made off with seven binoculars valued at ¥2,400 and one range-finder valued at ¥290.

22. Around 8:00 a.m. September 9 two American soldiers came to the front gate of the Sakura Kogyo Company. No.45 of Sanchome, Tsuruya-machi, Kanagawa-ku, by a truck No.4187802 and made off with a Morita-type gasoline pump installed on the right side of the gate.

23. Around 3:00 p.m. September 10, two American soldiers forced their way into the Yuai Hospital of Isogo-ku, and made off with ¥300 left in the surgery room.

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24. Around 7:30 p.m. September 9 three American soldiers intruded into the house of [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and searched a cabinet and ran away without getting anything.

25. Around 8:00 p.m. September 9 four American soldiers forced their way into the house of [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and ran away without getting anything.

26. Around 8:00 p.m. September 9 six American soldiers intruded into the house of [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and made off with one wrist watch, one notebook and ¥100 in cash.

27. Around 3:30 p.m. September 10, two American soldiers intruded into the office of the Dai Nippon Heiki Company, of Isogo-ku. Threatening [REDACTED], an employee of the company, with rifles, the American soldiers robbed one radio set of him.

28. Around 8:30 p.m. September 12, at a point of No. 190 of Takigashira-machi, Isogo-ku, two American soldiers searched [REDACTED], a resident of [REDACTED], Yokohama City, and robbed ¥7,600 of him out of an inside pocket of his coat.

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29. Around 4:00 p.m. September 7 four American soldiers intruded into the teachers' room of the Negishi National School and made off with a national flag, an electric iron, an ensign of a youth association and 20 sheets of Japanese paper.

30. Around 7:10 p.m. September 12 in the vicinity of the tramcar depot, Sanchome of Choja-machi, Nakaku, two American soldiers robbed a purse containing ¥52 of [REDACTED], a 16 year old boy of [REDACTED], Nakaku.

31. Around 9:30 p.m. September 12, in the vicinity of Sanchome of Isezaki-cho, two American soldiers inflicted an injury which requires a week's medical treatment on [REDACTED], an 35 year old official of the Kanagawa Prefectural Office and robbed of him a wrist watch, a bag containing ¥1,800 in cash (public money) and a Sumitomo Bank book with the deposit of ¥8,300.

32. Around 7:00 p.m. September 13, at a point of No. 59 of Kadobashi-machi, Kanagawa-ku, three American soldiers robbed a wrist watch of [REDACTED] a resident of [REDACTED], Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

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33. Around 6:30 p.m. September 13 five American soldiers equipped with arms forced their way into the Banko work shop, No. 2423, Maruyama-cho and threatened [REDACTED], aged 39, with pistols and made off with two neckbands and ¥400 in cash, a Yasuda Bank book with the deposit of ¥400 and a wrist watch found in a safe.

34. Around 7:00 p.m. September 11, at a point of No. 2 of Daimachi, Kanagawa-ku, two American soldiers threatened [REDACTED], a blacksmith of [REDACTED], Kanagawa-ku, who was transporting money and made off with ¥11,516.17 and watch.

35. Around 4:00 p.m. September 11 two American soldiers intruded into the house of [REDACTED], Nishi-ku and made off with four pairs of spectacles, two cigarette cases and three medals and chains.

36. Around 4:00 p.m. September 11 two American soldiers came to the Police box standing at a point of Kubo-machi, Nishiku and demanded policeman [REDACTED] to offer "sake" and when refused the demand they threatened the policeman with rifles and robbed his sabre of him.

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37. Around 10:00 p.m. September 12, in an up-train on the Tokaido line four American soldiers a watch of [REDACTED] of [REDACTED], Hodogaya-ku, and a watch of [REDACTED], of [REDACTED], Hodogaya-ku.

38. Around 8:30 p.m. September 12, in the vicinity of a tramcar crossing, Motoki-cho, Kawasaki City, five American soldiers aboard a jeep robbed a wrist watch of [REDACTED] resident of [REDACTED], Kawasaki City, who was then passing by on a bicycle.

39. around 12:30 p.m. September 12 two American soldiers intruded into the house of [REDACTED] Minami-ku and threatening with rifles they attempted to violate 21 year old fourth daughter of [REDACTED] but ran away when [REDACTED] shouted loudly to call for help from his neighbors.

40. at 3:00 p.m. September 6 three American soldiers forced their way into the cooking room of the Sailors' Dining Hall, No. 49 of Rokuchome, Kitanaka-dori, Nakaku and robbed a purse containing ¥1,805 in cash, a post office savings book, two seals and one fountain pen of [REDACTED]

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41. During 12:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. September 3 an unknown number of American soldiers intruded into the Yokohama Kounkai or the Yokohama Harbor Transportation Company office room, No. 49 of Gochome, Honcho, Nakaku, and made off with 11 desks, 15 chairs, one telephone, 8 electric stands, one clock and two bedsteads.

42. Around 6:00 a.m. September 10, an unknown number of American soldiers intruded into the warehouse of a certain Mr. [REDACTED], of [REDACTED], Nakaku and made off with scores of items of silk and silk textile fabrics.

43. September 7 at an unknown time, an unknown number of American soldiers intruded into the house of [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Nakaku while the intimates were absent and made off with one national flag, one clock, two Japanese-English dictionaries, ¥5 in cash and several dolls.

44. Around 8:30 p.m. September 11, in the vicinity of the police box of Matsukage-cho, Nakaku, two American soldiers threatening with rifles robbed ¥200 in cash, one seal and a Wounded Soldiers Medal of [REDACTED], who was passing by.

- more -

0513

16

45. Around 11:00 a.m. September 12 an American soldier (a Negro soldier) at a point on the Hodogaya Road in the neighborhood of Nagata-cho, Minami-ku, robbed a wrist watch of [REDACTED], 24 year old resident of Hodogaya-ku.

46. Around 10:40 p.m. September 9 three American soldiers (Negro soldiers) forced their way into the house of [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Nakaku and made off with one clock and one fountain-pen.

47. Around 11:50 p.m. September 11 three American soldiers equipped with arms (all of approximately five feet and eight inches) intruded into the house of [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Nakano. Threatening with rifles they made off with ¥120 in cash, one camera, one cigarette lighter, a fountain-pen and a woman's Yukata clothe.

48. Around 2:00 p.m. September 9, an unknown number of American soldiers forced their way into the compounds of the Yamate Joshi Gakuin, Yamamoto-cho, Nakaku and made off with one radio set, two fountain-pen, and one case for postcards.

49. On September 10, at about 8/50 o'clock p.m., four American soldiers leveled a rifle in the vicinity of No. 1,100, 1-chome, maganemachi, Naka Ward, at Mr.

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[redacted], of [redacted], Naka Ward,
and extorted a sum of ¥700.

50. On September 7, at about 2 p.m. several American
soldiers broke into the home of [redacted], [redacted]
[redacted], Naka Ward while inmates were out, and decamped
with a sum of ¥300 and several articles.

51. On September 11, at about 9 a.m., two American
soldiers ran away after snatching a sword worn by
[redacted], policeman of the Fobe Police Station,
at the roadside, No. 3-chome, Hiranuma, Naka Ward.

52. On September 12, at about 4 p.m. three American
soldiers appeared in a jeep at the home of [redacted]
[redacted], [redacted], Nishi Ward, and broke into
it. Breaking open a safe, they took a sum of ¥5000 and
made good their escape. The jeep numbered S4,025 on
the left and 22 on the right.

53. On September 12, at 11 a.m., two American negroes
trespassed into the home of Mrs. [redacted], [redacted]
[redacted], Minami Ward and ransacked the house. After
finding out three pears, they ran away with them.

54. On September 12, around 4 p.m., 6 to 7 American
soldiers extorted a red-leather umbrella from Miss [redacted]
[redacted], 22, at the roadside, No. 122, 2-chome,

- more -

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18

Urafunemachi, Minami Ward. The Japanese women lives at
[redacted], Totsuka Ward.

55. On September 10, around 9 p.m., five American
soldiers broke open a safe left as it was at the burnt-
down godown of baggages and decamped with a sum of ¥52.50
taken out of it.

56. On September 10, at about 10 a.m., three American
negro soldiers penetrated into the home of [redacted],
[redacted], Nishi Ward, and extorted a
watch of the 10th type.

57. On September 11, at about 8 p.m., three American
soldiers broke into the home of [redacted], [redacted]
[redacted], Kanagawa Ward, and ran away with a watch, a
comb, an ornamental hair-pin, another hair-pin of
similar kind, and a pearl, as well as two neckties.

58. On September 11, at about 9 a.m., four American
soldiers came to the home of [redacted], [redacted]
[redacted], Kita Ward, and plundered three bottles
of soy which were exhibited at his shop.

59. On September 13, around 6:30 p.m., [redacted]
[redacted], was robbed him of a watch, a sum
of ¥75, by American soldiers, while walking on the road,
No. 531, Shinoharamachi, Kanagawa Prefecture.

60. On September 11, around 4/20 p.m., four American
soldiers in a jeep came to the homes of [redacted] and
[redacted], [redacted], Naka Ward, and pushed

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inside. At [redacted]'s, they plundered some bottles of Japanese wine and beer and a Japanese national flag, while at [redacted]'s, a Swiss watch.

61. On September 15 at 8 p.m., two American soldiers at the roadside in the back of the Meian National School in the Kanagawa Ward examined the body of [redacted], [redacted], Nagano City, Nagano Prefecture, and decamped with a sum of ¥70, three identification cards of his, and a clothing rationing coupon.

62. On September 11, at about 9 p.m., five American soldiers coming in a jeep broke into the home of [redacted], [redacted] Isoko, plundered from the show-window three or four stainless watches with their bands and seven watch cases. Although their features and ranks remained unexplained so far, but they wore blue uniforms and military caps.

63. On September 15, around 7 p.m., one American soldier in the yellow clothes under the influence of spirits appeared at the agency of a certain fire insurance company named Idogaya, No. 69, Idogaya-Kamicho, Minami Ward. The agency offices are in the hall of the Geisha Call Office and the American was led to the place by

- more -

0517

20

[redacted], 24, eldest son of [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted].

When [redacted] and [redacted], two clerks of the Geisha Call Office, told the American soldiers that the Geisha Call Office was closed that day, he instantly penetrated into the office and fired a pistol against [redacted] as he went out to call for an interpreter. However, [redacted] was shot in his right leg, and the American fled away.

64. On September 13, around 7/40 p.m., two American soldiers in the roadside near Yawata Bridge Isoko Ward, robbed a sum of ¥2,000 in cash of [redacted], [redacted], part-time official of the Government-General of Formosa, by pointing a pistol and a rifle at him.

65. On September 13, at about 7 p.m., six American soldiers visited the home of [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], and ransacked the rooms and ran away with an air-gun, costing about ¥30 and a wrist-watch of the loth type, costing about ¥200 and a purse including ¥50.

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No.66

At about 11 a.m. on September 13, two American troops invaded the home of [redacted] at [redacted], Kanagawa Ward in Yokohama City while [redacted] was absent and took away one Eastman 3A Kodack Camera. The two Americans had black hairs and black eyes. The number of their car was 4025.

No.67

On September 14 and also on September 15, six American troops, including one officer and five privates came to the KK Factory of the Japan Type Manufacturing Company at No.1 Kashiocho, Totsuka Ward. They took away two rubber plates, each having one meter wide, two meter long and twelve millimeter thick. The two rubber plates costed 1,632 Yen. The same six consting 816 Yen. The time of their invasion of the factory was not definitely known.

- more-

0519

No.68

At about 2 p.m. on September 15, three American negro troops took away one chrome wrist watch from [redacted], 22 years old inhabitant of [redacted]. [redacted] at that time was waling on a street near the Hodogaya Station.

No.69

On September 14 at 7:30 p.m. [redacted], native of [redacted], Minami Ward, was stopped by two American troops on a narrow rane near the Komyoji Temple. The Americans drew their revolvers and examined [redacted] and took away one American made Walthum Watch.

No.70

At about 12:07 p.m. on September 15, seven American troops came tothe house of [redacted] at [redacted], Totsuka Ward, by a car and took away a hen from [redacted]'s garden.

No.71

Four American troops in a jeep took away a chrome wrist watch from [redacted] of [redacted], Nishi Ward and gave him two packages of cigarettes. This case occurred at about 10:30 a.m. on September 14. On the road near No.1,687, Hama, Isokocho.

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No.72

Seven American negro troops between 9 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. on September 13 invaded the house of [redacted] at [redacted], Hodogaya Ward.

While they were searching things in the house, another negro troop, sergeant, happened to come into the house and stopped the looting of the seven men. They ran out of the house after firing several blank cartridges. There was no damage.

No.73

Five American troops came to the office of the Golf Rink at No.198, Tokiwacho, Hodogaya Ward at about 3 p.m. on September 14. They broke the key and entered the office and took away one pair of red leather gold shoes. They came to the office by a Daihatsu side-car.

No.74

Between 8 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. on September 10, two American troops took away 200 Yen cash, one fountainpen and one sharp pencil from [redacted] of the Transportation Ministry on the platform of the Tsurumi Station. The American were drunk. They immediately ran away after the looting.

- more -

0521

No.75

At about 7:20 p.m. on September 13, two American troops examined [redacted], 34 years old, native of [redacted], Isogo Ward, on a road near 5-chome, Nakamuracho, Minami Ward and took away from him 60 Yen in cash, one fountainpen, one pair of eyeglasses and one season ticket of the Tokyo Express Train.

No.76

On September 14, between 4:30 p.m. and 5:40 p.m. twenty or thirty American troops came to the office of the Nippon Koku Kagaku Kogyo -- The Japan Aviation Chemical Industry Company at No.7, 1-chome, Suehirocho, Tsurumi Ward. They took away six barrels of nails, one role of wire net, two motors, three buckets, two truck loads of pumps and parts, three rubber packings, three roles of asbest sheet packings, eleven 3-inch pipes and 18 other kinds of pipes, two truck loads of various kinds of metal, four chairs. The Americans believed to belong those groups which have entered the compounds of the former Japanese Naval Establishment Department and the Toshiba Turbine.

These Americans again came to the same company the following day, September 15 and between 9 a.m. and

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noon took away thirty desks, twenty chairs, twentyfive benches, five book-cases, five empty boxes, two sheet of "futon" -- Japanese blankets -- and one fire pump. The number of one of the cars in which the Americans came was USA 4253251.

No.77

Two American troops came to the second factory of the Showa Denki Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha -- The Showa Electric Industry Company at about 11 a.m. on September 14. They took away twenty Yen in cash from [REDACTED], one Semi-minolta Japanese made camera and seventy Yen cash from [REDACTED], one English-Japanese dictionary from [REDACTED], employees of the company, situated on the Koyasu Street. The Americans remained there until 11:40 a.m. Later, they appeared in the study room of the same company at No.8, Ebisumachi, and took away one 35-inch telescope and another 20-inch telescope.

No.78

At about 2 p.m. on September 2, five American troops came to the house of [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], Isogo Ward. They took away one horse, one set of saddle and one "to" of fodder.

- more -

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One "to" equals to 0.49629 bushels. The horse was later returned to the owner by the Americans.

No.79

On September 18 at about 6 p.m. four American troops examined [REDACTED], 45 year old native of [REDACTED], Minami Ward on a road near No.252, Maruyamacho, and took away from him 320Yen Cash.

No.80

Five American troops, at about 7 p.m. on September 13, stopped [REDACTED], 46 year old native of [REDACTED], Nishi Ward near the Tenjin Bridge in Maruyamacho and took away from him 560 Yen cash. [REDACTED] was then passing there by a bicycle.

No.81

Two American troops, at about 7:30 p.m. on September 13, took away from [REDACTED], 60 year old employee of the Isogo Ward Office, one purse containing 60 Yen cash as well as some documents relative to the Ward Office. This case took place near the Yamata Bridge, Haramachi in Isogo Ward.

No.82

On September 13, at about 7:30 p.m. two American troops took away from [REDACTED], 50 year old.

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native of [REDACTED], Isogo Ward,
a cash of 120 Yen on a road No. 88 Nishi Kami-Negishi
Kamimachi.

No. 83

55 year old mother, was walking
road [REDACTED] Totsuka Ward
at about 9:40 p.m. September 14 together with her
two daughters, 26 years old, and 23
years old. They were stopped by four American troops
at the point of pistols. The Americans took away the
two daughters.

The Totsuka Police, upon receipt of the report
of the kidnapping by the mother, immediately sent a
message to Sub-Lieutenant [REDACTED], American M.P.,
and started the search of the kidnapped girls. They
were found taking refuge in a nearby civilian house
and escaped raping.

No. 84

At about 11 p.m. on September 13, one American
negro troop invaded the home of
[REDACTED] Nishi Ward. The negro troops tried
to rape her by pushing her throat, but fled away when
she screamed loudly.

- more -

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NO. 85

Two American negro troops invaded the house of
[REDACTED] Nishi
Ward, at about 11:40 p.m. September 13. They attempted
to rape [REDACTED] and her son's wife, [REDACTED] but fled
away when the two screamed loudly.

NO. 86

On September 12, one American M.P. who came to
the Yokohama Station monopolized one car of the NO.
142 train declaring that each train between Yokohama
and Tokyo should have a car specially reserved for
American troops. (Note--There is an understanding
with the Allied authorities to prepare such reserved car
in two round trains per day between the two places.)

NO. 87

At night, September 12, an American troop who
boarded the last train which was not scheduled to
reach Sakuragicho, forced the motorman and the guard
to drive the train as far as Sakuragicho.

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NO.88

At NO.5 platform of the Tokyo Station on September 18, four American troops took away wrist watches from some five passengers. They further took away about fifty watches from the whole passengers of the rear coach of the NO.717 train. One of the Americans was arrested by the American M.P. At Yokohama.

NO.89

Some American troops on September 8 took away five silicon steel plates from the warehouse of the Senpaku Musen Denshin Denwa Kaisha--Vessels Radio Telegram and Telephone Company at NO.60, Yamashitacho, Naka Ward. The time is not definitely known.

NO.90

At about 8 p.m. on September 14, three American troops came to the remains of the Yoko Printing Office at NO.60, 2-chome, Kaminomachi, Naka Ward. After destroying a safe there, they went away by a small Japanese Datsun car in which they came there.

-More-

NO.91

Three American troops who came into the Yokohama Branch Office of the Nippon Soko Tosei Kabushiki Kaisha--Japan warehouse Control Company--at NO. 86, 3-chome, Hanasakicho, Naka ward at about 10:30 p.m. on September 8 took away 180 Yen cash from [REDACTED] at the point of their automatic rifles.

NO.92

One set of radio of the twentyfive type with five tubes and twenty vacuum tubes were taken away by five American troops who invaded the warehouse of the Nippon Onkyo Kaisha--Japan Sound Machine Company -- at NO.12, 3-chome, Sakayeyamachi, Kanagawa ward at about 6 a.m. on September 12. The Americans also took away five portable phonographs from the same warehouse.

(111) Yokosuka District

NO.1

Three American troops, including one sub-lieutenant having a mark of the cavalry unit of the 11th airborne unit, broke into the engineering room of the Fuji

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Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha^{Kaisha} -- The Fuji Industry
Company -- at Yamazaki, Fukazawa Village in
Kamakura - gun. They took away from the room two
micrometers, six electric drills, two stop -
watches, two drawing instruments and others.
NO.2

A violine costing 1,000 Yen was taken away by
two American troops who invaded the home of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] at [REDACTED] Yokosuka City,
at about 2:10 p.m. on September 12.

NO.3
Several American troops came to the Oppama Fire
Brigade Station at about 11 a.m. on September 14
and took away one fire brigade automobile of Ford
NO.104 to the Oppama Airfield.

NO.4
Four Allied troops who looked like Australians
appeared in the Sakuraya Camera Store at NO.81,
Shinkomachi, Kamakura City at about 7:30 p.m. on
September 10. They demanded to buy a French made

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motionpicture projector which was on display in the
store but which had already been sold. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 40 years old, [REDACTED] of the store explained
that he could not comply with the demand because of
the above reason. But they took away the projector,
leaving 550 Yen. The price of the projector in quest-
ion was 800 Yen.

NO.5
Four Allied troops who looked like the Australians
forced to sell one Waltham watch from [REDACTED], 20
year-old native of [REDACTED], who was passing
a street in front of the camera store mentioned in
NO.4 at about 7.30 p.m. on September 10. They took
away the watch without [REDACTED]'s consent and left 200
Yen. Whether they were the same troops those relating
to the NO.4 case was not definitely known.

(1111) Atsuzi District

NO.1
At about 9.40 p.m. on September 11, seven American
troops came to the office of the Fujisawa Brother.

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They demanded [redacted] and two others who were then at the office to recommend for them some licensed prostitutes. When they were told that no prostitutes were staying at the brothel, the Americans fired several shots with their rifles to a stove in the office. [redacted] sustained scratches in the right leg by some splinters of the shots, while two other Japanese were beaten on their faces.

NO.2

Thirty American troops, including one sub-lieutenant, came to the office of the Teikoku Shumuka Kokan Kabu-shiki Kaisha at about 11 a.m. on September 11. They took away three 1-ton truckload of ropes, six small shovels, five electric lamps, one set of tools, twelve bundles of 9-foot electric codes, one rear-car, sixty 50-kilogram cement bags and one bag of sand.

The company was again visited by twelve American troops the following day, September 12, at about 11 a.m. This time, they took away ten 50-kilogram cement bags and some sand bags. Another ten American troops came to the company again at about 11 a.m. on September

-more-

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13, and took away ten 50-kilogram cement bags and one barrel of coaltar as well as sand. The company is situated at NO. 4,570, Tsuruma, Kushiharamachi, Koza-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture.

NO.3

On September 9, at about 2:45 p.m., three American troops came to the "sake" store of [redacted] at [redacted], Koza-gun and demanded sake. When they were refused, they broke into the store and took away half a dozen beer and one watch of [redacted], police officer of the Techigi Prefecture. The watch at that time was placed on a desk in the store and the police officer was not there.

The watch was later returned to the police officer from the American authorities.

NO.4

A sum of 465 Yen in cash and one tape-measure were taken away from the desk of [redacted] 39 year-old [redacted] of the primary school in Ayasemachi, Koza-gun at about 7:00 a.m. on September 9

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when an aggregate total of five hundred American troops entered the school.

(V) Saitama Prefecture

No. 1

[REDACTED], 30 year-old native of [REDACTED] was injured at about 10 p.m. September 16 when he was hit by an Allied truck while he was walking the Nakasendo Road toward the direction of Kumagaya. His ankle was sprained.

No. 2

Two American jeeps stopped in front of the house of [REDACTED] 32 years old, at [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Kita Katsushika-gun, at about 12:00 p.m. on September 17. One of the American troops came into the house with a pistol in his hand and demanded beer. When he was refused, he took away twenty packages of the "Hoyoku" brand cigarettes.

No. 3

At about 11.30 a.m. on September 17, six American troops, including one naval captain, according to their interpreter, named [REDACTED] No. 849, came to the Urawa

-more-

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Factory of the Fujikura Industry Company at No. 81, 5-chome, Tokiwacho, Urawa City, by an automobile of the Tokyo Motors of No. 7,118-Akasaka.

They questioned about the products of the company. One of the company's officials replied that the company was engaged in the production of gas masks and rubber sheets for the civilian use. They demanded to see the warehouse, declaring that the company was producing parachutes.

They took away from the warehouse ten rolles of 100-yard white glossy silk, thirty rolles of 50-yard white glossy silk, and another thirty rolles of 50-yard green silk.

At about 4 p.m. the same day, four American troops, including the naval captain, again visited the company, accompanying the same interpreter who looked like an American born Japanese. This time, they took away from the warehouse nine rolles of 100-yard white glossy silk, thirty rolles of 50-yard white glossy silk and twenty rolles of 50-yard green glossy silk.

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Before leaving the company, they left one 100-Yen banknote of the Bank of Taiwan and demanded a receipt. The total loss sustained by the company was 12,000 Yen.

(VIX) Hiroshima Prefectural District

No.1

Sixteen out of Eighteen American troops who spent their time at the Yamasaya Brothel in Shiraishi, Kure City, between 8 p.m. and 11 p.m. on September 11, returned to their barracks after paying their bills in military scripts. But, the two soldiers who remained there demanded more "Sake" at the point of their guns.

The brothel had no "sake" at that time and after seeking for "sake" from among the nearby houses, served the Japanese wine to the two soldiers who stayed there until 5 a.m. the following morning. Before leaving the brothel, they took away two set of kimono -- Japanese clothing -- from the prostitutes, each costing about 40 Yen. One of them looked about 40 years old, six feet tall, while the other looked about 30 and five feet and eight inches tall.

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No. 2

On September 11, at about 4 p.m., [redacted] and four others were carrying one "to" and six "sho" of "sake" for ration among the civilians of the Nagahama Koshimachi town, near the Hiro Station. Four American troops came around by a car and took away the "sake". The amount of the "sake" roughly equals to 4.40 gallons.

No.3

Twice between 5 p.m. on September 11 and 6 a.m. the following morning, several American troops came to the "sake" store of [redacted] in [redacted], Kure City and took away seven boxes of beer, each containing two dozens. They did not pay. They just signed a bill for three boxes. The beer was for ration to the civilians in the Hiromachi town.

No.4

At about 7 p.m. on September 11, one American troop of about 40 years old came to the [redacted] Chinaware shop at [redacted], Kure City and took away two pieces, costing 90 Yen, just giving a note of his signature.

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五部一課

TO: THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Japanese Personnel Serving with Prisoner
of War Camps, etc.

C.L.O. No. 254 13 October 1945

With reference to the Memorandum C.L.O. No. 203, dated
3 October 1945 sent from this Office regarding the above
subject, enclosed herewith is a roster in triplicate of
Japanese personnel on duty at the Hiroshima internment Camp.

For the President,

Nobuhiko Ushiba.
Liaison Officer,
V. Division, Central Liaison Office.

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PERSONNEL SERVING AT HIROSHIMA(MIYOSKI) INTERNEE CAMP.		HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE.	
DAYS SERVED	OFFICIAL RANK	NAME	
From March 18, 1944 To September 12, 1945	District Police Superintendent	Saburo Kurihara	
From June 15, 1945 To September 12, 1945	Police Sergeant	[REDACTED]	
From October 20, 1944 To September 12, 1945	Police	[REDACTED]	
From August 22, 1945 To September 12, 1945	"	[REDACTED]	
From June 13, 1945 To September 12, 1945	"	[REDACTED]	
From July 7, 1945 To September 12, 1945	"	[REDACTED]	
From August 23, 1945 To September 12, 1945	"	[REDACTED]	
From September 1, 1945 To September 12, 1945	"	[REDACTED]	

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TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR
THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office

SUBJECT: Misconduct of American Soldiers

C.L.O. No. ²⁵⁵~~256~~

12 October 1945

The Central Liaison Office submits herewith police reports of cases in which American soldiers are involved.

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

(T. Katsube)

Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

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主
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一
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三
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A - TOKYO AREA

- 1 - The residence of Police Sergeant [redacted] in the compound of General [redacted] Setagaya-ku, was looted by American soldiers on September 12 about 6:30 p.m. The American soldiers comprised a part of a group of eight who had come to search the home of Tojo. Loots taken are as follows: valuable watch, cigarette case with the crest of Prince Kaya, silver cigarette case, various writs of appointments, post-cards, stamps and family pictures.
- 2 - American soldiers who landed from ships anchored at Shibaura, several times approached the ordnance warehouse located at Shibaura Kaigan-dori and carried off rifles on September 18. While a group of American soldiers were looting the warehouse, the MP of the Allied Forces was informed and asked to intervene by the Mita Police Station. However, an officer of the Eighth Army ordered the soldiers to return to their ships and the keys to the warehouse were handed over to the Mita Police. Under orders given by the same American officer, 100 rifles and 30 other weapons were returned on a motorcycle. When the MP arrived on the scene, everything had returned to normalcy. The MP ordered closure of the warehouse.

B - YOKOHAMA AREA

- 1 - On September 15, 10:30 p.m., three American soldiers drinking to a state of drunkenness at a tavern owned by [redacted] 47 years old, at [redacted] Kawasaki City, shot to death the Japanese proprietor in the kitchen and his eldest son, [redacted], 16, in the back lane. After the shooting was reported to the police, United States troops in the vicinity were informed of the incident. As the result of investigations undertaken, the guilty party was apprehended.
- 2 - United States Eighth Army cavalry troops under the command of Major Taylor and the FA 246 Unit (field artillery troops) under the command of Lt. Colonel Hallway occupied the ward office of Kanagawa-ku, located at No. 16, Sachigaya, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama, during the period from September 2 to 12. Following the departure of the American troops on September 12, a checkup of the office building was undertaken which revealed the following losses: 12,551.65 yen in cash, 10 medals

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of the order of the Golden Kite, 60 other medals, 50 other war merit awards, 530 various emblems, two sets of Imperial gifts of wooden cups, and one Imperial gift of picture frame. Sixty blankets, 50 mattresses, 10 Japanese cooking-pots, 20 Japanese charcoal-stoves, 10 mosquito-nets, 20 bottles of whisky, 1,030 Japanese mats, 2 wagons, 18 boxes of canned salmon, and many other items were found missing or damaged. These losses are greatly retarding the work of the ward office.

3 - Between 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., September 10, seven American soldiers entered the Showa Iron Works Co. Ltd. at Tsurumi-cho and carried off three oil-tanks of the No. 7 type (one costing 550 yen) on a car with the plate number of USA4265.333. On September 13, an unknown number of American soldiers again came and carried off one oil-tank of the No. 6 type (one costing 800 yen) on an automobile with the number US 4253.085. The American soldiers left behind a receipt. On September 15, another United States car bearing the number USA4319237 came and took an oil-tank, leaving a receipt.

4 - On September 14 about 7:30 p.m., while returning home from work,

Yokohama, a warded off American soldier who attempted criminal assault on her near the Banri Bridge, Yokohama. Miss sustained injuries which will require about two weeks medical attention.

5 - On September 15, about 8:30 p.m., a tall, fat, dark American soldier entered into the home of Yokohama, and demanded sexual intercourse. Relatives and a smaller sister of Miss fled outside but Miss was thrown to the floor and raped.

6 - An attempted criminal assault on the oldest daughter of Yokohama, by two American soldiers was frustrated by neighbors who quickly informed the United States MP. The two American soldiers who entered into the Japanese home on the afternoon of September 15 were caught by the MP.

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7 - On September 17, three United States negro soldiers broke the lock of the home of

Yokohama, and awakening him thrust a pistol at him. One of the negro soldiers grabbing hold of the band holding her underwear and tried to rape her. However, she cried for help, which frightened the negro soldier who immediately released her. She fled for a moment, immediately jumped outside from the window. The three negro soldiers fled. Due to darkness their identities are unknown.

8 - About 11 p.m. September 19, three United States negro soldiers stationed in the area of Iwaimachi, Kodogaya-ku, forced their way into the home of

a conscripted Japanese soldier who has been demobilized. One of the negro soldiers was posted outside as a lookout. The other two going inside while holding a jack knife demanded sexual intercourse with the wife of the Japanese soldier. She ran outside but was caught by the other negro soldier who was stationed outside. She was then dragged to the bushes and raped by the three negro soldiers. Three other negro soldiers passing there also assaulted her.

C. ARSURI AREA

1 - On September 18, about 4 a.m., Kooza-gun, although he knew that person entering into the prohibited zone near Yamana's air-raid shelter would be shot, entered into this area with the intention of stealing the goods stored in the air-raid shelter. He was spotted and shot to death.

2 - During the absence of Kooza-gun, on September 17, an American soldier under the pretense that he desired a Japanese flag, approached the Japanese home and seeing that not a man was around tried to force himself upon the wife, 34 years old. However, she cried out the MP is coming which scared the American soldier away.

3 - On September 15, about 9:30 p.m., two American soldiers entered into the home of Fujisawa City. While the father entertained the American soldier, her mother fled outside. who was taking a bath quickly concealed herself with the lid of the bath and so was not discovered. Again on September 16, about 1:30 a.m., two American soldiers

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forced their way into her home. and her mother who were sleeping inside a mosquito-net were discovered when the pocket flashlight of an American soldier was flashed on them. The mother fled outside through the front door but attempting to escape through the window was captured by three American soldiers posted at the back door. yelled out and she was hit in the face. The American soldiers attempting to rape her, ripped off her clothes. But they were frustrated in their attempt as police officers and men who were informed by the mother came running toward the house. The American soldiers escaped.

4 - On September 15, about 10 p.m., two American soldiers entered into the home of Fugisawa City, and while their 70 year old grandfather, delayed them, husband and wife with their fourteen-year old daughter, fled through the back door. But their attempt to escape was blocked by an American soldier and as gave out a cry, she was hit on the face causing her nose to bleed. With the mother saying, baby, baby, the American soldier turned his flashlight on and seeing that she was only a child, ran away.

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TO: THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Radio News Service for Naval Ships.

C.L.O. No. 256

13 October 1945

Enclosed herewith is a request from the Japanese Ministry of Navy for permission to send radio news to repatriation vessels.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of the Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office,
Tokyo.

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TO: THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: American War Prisoners at Wake.
C.L.O. No. 257 13 October 1945.

Enclosed herewith is a report from the Ministry of Navy
on the above subject.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

0545

URGENT

13 October 1945

N.D. No. 141

To: General Headquarters of
The Supreme Commander
For The Allied Powers.

From: The Imperial Japanese Government

Subject: Examination on the American War Prisoners at Wake.

Re: Your Memorandum #G 396.3 (8 Oct. 45) GC

In compliance with the referred memorandum para. 1a,

we hereby notify you when and where subject examination will be
to take place.

1. Date: 1330 hours 13 October 1945.
2. Place: on board "Fushibana-Maru" anchored in Uraga.

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To: The Office of the Supreme Commander
for the Allied Powers

From: Central Liaison Office

Subject: ~~Examination of the American War Prisoners~~
at Wake

C.L.O. No. 257

13 October, 1945

Enclosed herewith is a ^{report} ~~memorandum~~ from the
~~Ministry of Navy~~ ^{Ministry of Navy} ~~Imperial Japanese Government~~ ^{Imperial Japanese Government} ~~when and where the~~
~~subject examination will be to take place~~
as above subject.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office

昭和二十年十月拾参日 参 清

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三部二課

TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR
THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Transportation of Repatriates

C.L.O. No. 258

13 October 1945

With reference to the memorandum C.L.O. No. 226
dated 10 October 1945 sent from this Office the phrase
in the first paragraph which reads "which have been
permitted by the U.S. 8th Fleet" is hereby corrected
to "which have been permitted by the U.S. Navy".

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office

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TO: OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

C.L.O. No. 259

13 October 1945

With reference to the telegram No. ZAX 6728 dated 8 October 1945 sent from the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Imperial Japanese Government concerning the alleged flight of 30 to 40 airplanes bearing the marks of Japan and Germany over the city of Taihoku in Taiwan on 29 September, the Japanese Government has received the following reply from the local Army and Navy authorities:

- 1) The Japanese Army and Navy in Taiwan are strictly conforming to "The Instrument of Surrender". Thus, actions of this nature have never occurred.
- 2) The Commander of the American Air Force and the Headquarters of the Chinese Occupation Force in Taiwan have also vouched that no such action has taken place.
- 3) In this connection, under date of 12 October Major Clark, Commander of the American Air Force in Taiwan, has notified the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to this effect.

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

0549

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TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Cancellation of Credit

C.L.O. No. 260

13 October 1945

The Imperial Japanese Government acknowledges receipt of the Memorandum AG 123 dated 12 October 1945 sent from the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers requesting the cancellation of the transfer of 35,758,400 yen from the account of Lt. Col. Edelman to the account of Major Sladek.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office

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TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR
THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Information on Uranium

C.L.O. No. 261

13 October, 1945

In reply to the memorandum from Colonel F.P.
Manson dated 1 October 1945, concerning information
on Uranium, the Japanese Government submits herewith
the requested report.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)

Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office

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The Information of Uranium

A Uranium-bearing stocks

	Location	Quantity	Sorts
1. Under the control of Army	(1) The Riken Rare Elements Industry Co., Ltd.	(1) small quantity	Vanadium ore from which about 500 kilograms of Uranium oxide are to be separated.
	(2) Ishikawa District, Fukushima Prefecture		(2) Deposit after the treatment of the above ore. (3) Fergusonite. (4) Catalyst of copper oxide.
2. Under the control of Navy	(1) Technical Department of Navy	24 bottles (per bottle 1 lb.)	Uranium oxide
	(2) Avakatsu Class room in Physical Department of Kyoto Imperial University	approx. 100 bottles (some of them was consumed as experiment)	"

Note; (1) The Navy has no relation with the mines yielding Uranium ores.

(2) The nature of Uranium oxide is not identified yet because the analysis did not begin.

3. Under control of the Ministry of Education	Tokyo Technical Institute		
	(1) Physical Department	50 gr.	Uranium nitrate
	(2) Analytical Chemical Department	125 gr.	"
	(3) "	140 gr.	Uranium acetate
	(4) "	25 gr.	Uranium chloride
(5) "	20 gr.	Sodium uranate	

B Research

- The fundamental research in Avakatsu class room of Kyoto Imperial University has not yet produced good result.
- Prof. E. Takeda of the High Technical School (attached to the Tokyo Technical Institute) has been assigned among others to study the

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separation of isotopes by the Japan Scientific Research Conference, but he did not reach even to the stage of the preliminary experiment of the said work.

- 3. The Rikagaku Kenkyusho (The Research Institute of Physics and Chemistry) and the Eighth Army Technical Institute have researched resources in Ishikawa district of Fukushima Prefecture, but the result are not yet certain. The data are preserved in the Rikagaku Kenkyusho.

TO: OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

C.L.O. No. 232

13 October 1945

二部
鈴木深長

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the Supplementary Report No. 4 on Economic Control as requested in Paragraph 2 of Directive No. 3.

The above report covers the following subjects:

- a. Materials under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (re: C.L.O. No. 169 dated 4 October)
Part 4 Chemical Products.
- b. As a supplement to the report on "table of quantities of drug distributed (re: C.L.O. No. 231 dated 11 October)
"Principal causes of shortage of dental materials for civil consumption".

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

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TO: OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT: Protection of Allied and Axis Property

C.L.O. No. 263

13 October 1945

This is to acknowledge receipt of Memorandum AG 091.112
(11 Oct 45) dated 12 October 1945 sent from the Office of the
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers concerning protection of
Allied and Axis property.

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

0555

主管 二部 石原 課長

TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT: Accidents Involving United States Fliers

C.L.O. No. 264

13 October 1945

The Imperial Japanese Government has been
notified by local authorities of forced landings of
two United States Army aircraft in Kochi Prefecture
and of the discovery of a drifting corpse of a United
States flying officer off the waters of Tokushima
Prefecture. The circumstances surrounding the two
cases are described in the attached sheet.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office

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Accidents Involving United States Fliers

1. Forced landings of two U.S. planes

Two P-38 army fighter planes, under the command of the 20th Patrol Corps of the U.S. Army and piloted by 2nd Lieutenant Robert Walker (age 21) and Jean Biltz (age 20), which left Okinawa for Tokyo on 6th October at 13:00 hours, made forced landings on the coast of Shimizu-nachi, Hata-gun, Kochi Prefecture, because of inclement weather at around 17:48 hours and the planes were heavily damaged. One of the fliers, Jean Biltz, received a slight injury on the face. The two fliers were immediately taken by an automobile to Rinsuikan Hotel in Kochi city where they are now under care. The two have requested that the accident be called to the attention of the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Discovery of corpse of an American flier

On 11th October, a corpse bearing the mark of a colonel drifted ashore off Setomachi, Itano-gun, Tokushima Prefecture. It is presumed that about 20 days have elapsed since his death. Except for a parachute and a life-jacket, there were no personal effects and nothing to identify his name. The corpse was temporarily buried by the Tokushima Air Corps. In this connection, instruction from the General Headquarters is awaited.

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TO: OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Appointment of Liaison Officers by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs.

C.L.O. No. 265

13 October 1945

With reference to Colonel Kramer's Memorandum of October 9 in regard to the above subject, the name and qualifications of the person who has been appointed to act as liaison officer for the Ministry of Home Affairs are enumerated in the attached sheet.

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

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A.

Name : Kiyoshi Kawasaki

Address: [REDACTED] Ebara-Ward,
Tokyo

Telephone Number: Ministry of Home Affairs: (Ginza - 5,611)
Extension 495

B. Secretary of Ministry of Home Affairs and engaged in supervision of business firms

C. Curriculum Vitae

March 1928: Graduated from the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School

November 1932: Appointed clerk of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs and engaged in supervision of business firms.

August 1936: Appointed Secretary of the above Ministry, and engaged in supervision of business firms.

November 1937: Appointed Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs with the transfer of a part of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs to the Ministry of Home Affairs and continued in the capacity of supervising business firms.

July 1938: Promoted to the Sixth Rank of Senior Officer.

0559

D. (Copy of the Appointment)

KIYOSHI KAWASAKI

The above person is hereby appointed as the Liaison officer in relations between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Economic and Scientific Section of the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in matters pertaining to the financial institutions which were ordered to be closed pursuant to the Memorandum of September 30th and which fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Affairs. He is empowered to act in the matters stated herein with full authority.

(Signed)

Director of Supervision
Ministry of Home Affairs.

October 13th, 1945

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TO: OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Appointment of Liaison Officers by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs.

C.L.O. No. 265

13 October 1945

With reference to Colonel Kramer's Memorandum of October 9 in regard to the above subject, the name and qualifications of the person who has been appointed to act as liaison officer for the Ministry of Home Affairs are enumerated in the attached sheet.

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

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総務部一第

A.

Name: Kiyoshi Kawasaki

Address: [REDACTED] Ebara-Ward,

Tokyo

Telephone Number: Ministry of Home Affairs: (Ginza-5,611)

Extention 495

B. Secretary of Ministry of Home Affairs and engaged in supervision of business firms

C. Curriculum Vitae

March 1928: Graduated from the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School

November 1932: Appointed clerk of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs and engaged in supervision of business firms.

August 1936: Appointed Secretary of the above Ministry, and engaged in supervision of business firms.

November 1937: Appointed Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs with the transfer of a part of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs to the Ministry of Home Affairs and continued in the capacity of supervising business firms.

July 1938: Promoted to the Sixth Rank of Senior Officer.

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D. (Copy of the Appointment)

KIYOSHI KAWASAKI

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(Signed)

Director of Supervision
Ministry of Home Affairs.

October 13th, 1945

0563

TO : Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
FROM : Central Liaison Office
SUBJECT: Chinese Labourers in Japan

C.L.O. No. 266

23 October, 1945

Memorandum

With reference to the Memorandum C.L.O. No. 247 dated 12 October 1945, the following data about the Chinese Labourers in Japan are sent herewith:

- 1) Location and Number of the Chinese Labourers in Japan (with a map)
- 2) Chinese Labourers in Japan - General Survey
- 3) Illegal Conducts of the Chinese Labourers - Statistics made on October 3
- 4) Conspicuous Cases of Violence by Chinese Labourers

For the President:

N. USHIBA
Liaison Officer
V. Division, Central Liaison Office.

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Location and Number
of the
Chinese Labourers in Japan

20 August 1945

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Location	Name of Employer	Number of Chinese Workers	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Port of Departure	Native District in China (Port of Arrival)	
I. Hokkaido						
(1)	Sorachi-gun, Adahira-machi	Kawaguchi, Tsunegoro	258	Nemuro Line, Akahira	Muroran or Otaru	North China, (Tanku)
(2)	"	Chizaki, Usaburo	579	Nemuro Line, Tairagishi	"	"
(3)	"	Sorachi Akama Mining	248	Utashinai Line, Utashinai	"	"
(4)	"	Sumitomo Mining	241	Nemuro Line, Akahira	"	"
(5)	"	Kawaguchi, Tsunegoro	146	"	"	"
(6)	Sorachi-gun, Bibai-machi	Mitsubishi Mining	263	Nakodate Line, Bibai	"	"
(7)	"	Mitsui Mining	433	"	"	"
(8)	Sorachi-gun, Bibai-machi	Iwase, Yagoro	318	Bibai Line, Gaji	"	"
(9)	Sorachi-gun, Ashibetsu-machi	Mitsui Mining	436	Nemuro Line, Shoya	"	"
(10)	"	Kawaguchi, Tsunegoro	342	Nemuro Line, Shimoshibetsu	"	"
(11)	Sorachi-gun, Sunakawa-machi	Ito, Toyogi	378	Nakodate Line, Kamisunagawa	"	"
(12)	"	Kawaguchi, Tsunegoro	215	"	"	"
(13)	"	Mitsui Mining	385	"	"	"
(14)	"	Chizaki, Usaburo	246	"	"	"

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(15)	Sorachi-gun, Mikasa-machi	Sumitomo Mining	213	Koronai Line, Furoran or Ikushunbetsu Otaru	Central China, (Shanghai)
(16)	"	Tsuchiya, Yoshio	295	"	"
(17)	"	Sugahara, Shōichi	360	Hakodate Line, Koronai	"
(18)	Sorachi-gun, Kashinai-machi	Iwase, Yagorō	280	Kashinai Line, Shin-i	North China, (Tanku)
(19)	Uryū-gun, Numata-mura	Meiji Mining	191	Koronai Line, Shōwa	"
(20)	Kameta-gun, Kameta-mura	Nippon Harbor Transport Co.	89	Hakodate Line,	Central China, (Shanghai)
(21)	"	"	82	"	"
(22)	"	Sugahara, Shōichi	168	"	North China, (Tanku)
(23)	"	Nippon Harbor Transport Co.	238	"	"
(24)	"	Sezaki, Hatusaburō	278	"	"
(25)	Kameta-gun, Nanae-mura	Arai, Kaneō	83	Hakodate Line, Tojima Ono	"
(26)	Muroran-shi, Honwa-nishi-machi	Nippon Harbor Transport Co.	72	Muroran Line, Muroran	Central China, (Shanghai)
(27)	Muroran-shi, Kaigan-machi	"	115	"	"
(28)	Muroran-shi, Chiribetsu-machi	"	137	"	"
(29)	"	Kawaguchi, Tsunegoro	661	Muroran Line, Higashi Muroran	North China, (Tanku)
(30)	Iwanai-gun, Hafutari-mura	Kasama, Morinosuke	178	Iwanai Line, Iwanai	"

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(31)	Obuta-gun, Kyogoku-mura	Kawaguchi, Tsunegoro	268	Kyogoku Line, Muroran or Otaru	North China, (Tanku)
(32)	Obuta-gun, Obuta-mura	Nippon Iron Industry	289	"	"
(33)	Rumoi-gun, Obirashibe	Hokkaido Mining & Shipping Co.	157	Hakodate Line, Hakodate	"
(34)	Atsushika-gun, Otagamara	Sugahara, Shōichi	176	Nemuro Line, Monohibu	"
(35)	Otaru-shi, Minamoto-machi	Nippon Harbor Transport Co.	226	Hakodate Line, Otaru	"
(36)	Kayabe-gun, Otoshibe-mura	Arai, Kanzo	267	Hakodate Line, Otoshibe	"
(37)	"	Chizaki, Usaburō	215	"	"
(38)	Yamagoshi-gun, Oshasanbe-machi	Arai, Kanzo	176	Hakodate Line, Runemi	"
(39)	Yūbari-shi, Tomiwazawa	Chizaki, Usaburō	304	Yūbari Railway Line, Dai-Yūbari	"
(40)	Yūbari-shi, Kayaji	Nippon Iron Industry	375	Muroran Line, Oiwake	"
(41)	Yūbari-shi, Kashiwa-machi	Mitsubishi Mining	207	Yūbari Railway Line, Shimizuzawa	"
(42)	Yūbari-gun, Kakuda-mura	Hokkaido Mining Shipping Co.	219	Muroran Line, Oketa	"
(43)	Tokoro-gun, Oketo-mura	Nomura Mining	195	Abashiri Line, Oketa	"
(44)	"	"	281	"	"
(45)	Tokoro-gun, Rubeshibe-machi	Tsuchiya, Yoshio	289	Kitami Line, Rubeshibe	"
(46)	Akan-gun, Akan-mura	"	252	Yūbetsu Kushiro Line, Yūbetsu Tanzan	"
(47)	Kamikawa-gun, Higashikawa-mura	Chizaki, Usaburo	252	Hakodate Line, Asahigawa	"

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(48)	Yoichi-gun, Ge-mura	Nippon Mining	184	Hakodate Line, Shikaribetsu	Muroran or Otaru	North China (Tanku)
(49)	Motsuke-gun, Bekkai-mura	Iwase Yagorō	307	Keinebetsu	"	"
Total			12,567			

II Iwate Prefecture

(1)	Kamiyama-gun, Kasshi-mura	Nippon Iron Industry	167	Yasuda Line, Kamishi	Muroran or Otaru	North China (Tanku)
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III Fukushima Prefecture

(1)	Onuma-gun, Miyashita-mura	Tobishima-gumi	271	Aizu Line, Aizu-Miyashita	Muroran or Otaru	North China (Tanku)
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IV Yamagata Prefecture

(1)	Sakata-shi, Shinsho	Nippon Harbor Transport Co.	318	Uetsu Line Sakata	Muroran or Otaru	North China (Tanku)
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V Akita Prefecture

(1)	Minami-Akita-gun, Funakawa-machi	Nippon Harbor Transport Co.	391	Funakawa Line, Funakawa	Muroran or Otaru	of which 277 go to Shanghai
(2)	Kita-Akita-gun, Hanaoka-machi	Fuzita-gumi	289	Ōu Line, Ōdate	"	"
(3)	"	Kashima-gumi	660	"	"	"
(4)	Shikatsuno-gun, Osarizawa-machi	Mitsubishi Lining	349	Manawa Line, Rijuchū Manawa	"	"
(5)	Shikatsuno-gun, Kosaka-machi	Teikoku Development Co.	140	Ōu-Line, Ōdate	"	"
Total			1,829			

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VI Ibaragi Prefecture

(1)	Hitachi-shi	Nippon Mining	793	Jōban Line, Hitachi	Niigata or Maizuru	North China (Tanku)
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VII Tochigi Prefecture

(1)	Kamitoga-gun, Ashio-machi	Furukawa Mining	146	Ashio Line, Tsudo	Niigata or Maizuru	North China (Tanku)
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VIII Niigata Prefecture

()	Niigata-shi, Hucadare	Nippon Harbor Transport Co.	741	Shin-etsu Line Niigata	Niigata or Maizuru	North China (Tanku)
(2)	Kita-Urahara-gun, Akatani-mura	Nippon Iron Industry	188	Akatani Line, Higashi Akatani	"	"
Total			929			

IX Nagano Prefecture

(1)	Higashi-chikuma-gun, Nakayama-mura	Kumagaya-gumi	500	Fujii Line, Matsumoto	Niigata or Maizuru	North China (Tanku)
(2)	Nishi-chikuma-gun, Ōtaki-mura	Hazama-gumi	171	Chūō Line, Kiso Fukushima	"	"
(3)	Nishi-chikuma-gun, Agematsu-machi	Ōkura-gumi	274	Chūō Line, Kaminatsu	"	"
(4)	Kami-Nizunchi-gun, Kashiwara-mura	Hazama-gumi	121	Shin-etsu Line, Kashiwabara	"	"
Total			1,066			

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X Gunma Prefecture

(1)	Tone-gun Kosenaki-mura	Hazama-gumi 554	Toetsu Line Niigata KoKa-N	North China (Tanku)
(2)	Nitta-gun, Kowato-mura	Kashima-gumi 230	Ashio Line, Aioi	"
Total		784		

XI Shizuoka Prefecture

(1)	Kamo-gun, Nishina-mura, Mukai-gawa	Mukai-gawa Mining 89	Shunzu Line, Niigata or Shuzenzi Maizuru	North China (Tanku)
(2)	Kamo-gun, Ukusu-mura	Ukusu Mining 187	"	"
(3)	Shimizu-shi	Nippon Harbor Transport Co. 126	Tokaido Line, Shimizu	"
Total		402		

XII Gifu Prefecture

(1)	Doki-gun, Akiyo-mura	Hazama-gumi 293	Chuo Line, Mizunami	Niigata or Maizuru	North China (Tanku)
(2)	Inaba-gun, Kagami-mura	Kashima-gumi 368	Takayama Line Kagami-gabara	"	"
(3)	"	Kumagaya-gumi 495	"	"	"
(4)	Kamo-gun, Kawabe-machi	Tobishima-gumi 268	Takayama Line, Nara Kawabe	"	"
(5)	Takayama-shi, Daishin-machi	Kumagaya-gumi 159	Takayama Line, Takayama	"	"
Total		1,623			

XIII Toyama Prefecture

(1)	Takaoka-shi, Fushiki- minato-machi	Nippon Harbor Transport Co. 734	Aimi Line, Fushiki	Niigata or Maizuru	North China (Tanku)
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XIV Ishikawa Prefecture

Nanao-shi, Yada-shin- futo	Nippon Harbor Transport Co. 386	Nanao Line, Nanao	Niigata or Maizuru	North China (Tanku)
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XV Kyoto Prefecture

(1)	Yomoro-gun, Yomoro-mura	Nippon Metallurgic Industry 188	Tokaido Line, Kyoto	Niigata or Maizuru	North China (Tanku)
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XVI Osaka Prefecture

(1)	Osaka-shi, Minato-ku, Gojodori	Osaka Ship Loading Co. 212	Tokaido Line, Osaka	Niigata or Maizuru	North China (Tanku)
(2)	" Nishi-ku, Kawaguchi	Osaka Coasting Load Control Association 180	"	"	"
(3)	" Minato-ku, Yasudari	Osakako Coal Transport Co. 189	"	"	"
(4)	" Sumiyoshi-ku, Shibaya-machi	Fukunaga Ship Building 156	"	"	"
Total		737			

XVIII Hyogo Prefecture

(1)	Aioi-shi, Aioi	Harima Ship Building 461	San-yo Line, Naba	Niigata or Maizuru	North China (Tanku)
(2)	Kobe-shi, Ikuta-ku, Sakae-machi	Nippon Harbor Transport Co. 238	San-yo Line, Kobe	Niigata or Maizuru	North China (Tanku)

Total 699

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XVIII Ehime Prefecture

Niihama-gun, Kadono-machi	Sumitomo Industry	519	Yosan Line, Niihama	Niigata or Maizuru	North China (Tanku)
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XIX Okayama Prefecture

Tamano-shi, Hibi	Mitsui Mining	99	Uno Line, Uno	Niigata or Maizuru	North China (Tanku)
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XX Hiroshima Prefecture

Shimo-Yamagata- gun, Yasuno-mura	Nishimatsu- gumi	320	Kobe Line, Aki Imuro	Niigata or Maizuru	North China (Tanku)
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XXI Yamaguchi Prefecture

Ube-shi, Aburaube	Ube Mining	196	Ube Line, Ube Shinkawa	Niigata or Maizuru	North China (Tanku)
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Fukuoka Prefecture

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) | Kaho-gun,
Futase-machi | Nippon Iron
Industry | 688 | Chikuhō Line,
Shin-izuka | Moji or
Karatsu | North China
(Tanku) |
| (2) | Kaho-gun,
Inatsuku-machi | Mitsui Mining | 576 | Uryu Line,
Kamou | " | " |
| (3) | Kaho-gun,
Iizuka-chi | Mitsubishi
Mining | 163 | Chikuhō Line,
Iizuka | " | " |
| (4) | Tagawa-gun
Gotōgra-machi | Mitsui Mining | 642 | Ida Line,
Ida | " | " |
| (5) | Kasuya-gun,
Umi-machi | Mitsubishi
Mining | 254 | Kagoshima Line,
Yoshizuka | " | Central China
(Shanghai) |

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- | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| (6) | Omura-shi,
Miyancoura | Mitsui
Mining | 529 | Kagoshima Line,
Omura | Moji or
Karatsu | North China
(Tanku) |
| (7) | Kurate-gun,
Miyata-machi | Kaijima
Mining | 268 | Chikuhō Line,
Chikuzen
Miyata | " | " |
| (8) | Onga-gun,
Kazuki-machi | Kaijima
Mining | 187 | Chikuhō Line,
Chikuzen
Kazuki | " | " |
| (9) | Moji-shi,
Kaigan-dori | Kannon Ship
Loading Co. | 233 | Kagoshima Line,
Moji | " | " |
| | | | Total | 3,540 | | |

XXIII Nagasaki Prefecture

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| (1) | Nishisonoki-
gun, Takashima-
mura | Mitsubishi | 182 | Nagasaki Line,
Nagasaki | Moji or
Karatsu | North China
(Tanku) |
| (2) | " | " | 188 | " | " | " |
| (3) | " | " | 373 | Saseho Line,
Saseho | " | " |
| (4) | Kita Matsuura-
gun, Shikamachi-
mura | Nippon Iron
Industry | 180 | Imari Line,
Erukai | " | " |
| | | | Total | 923 | | |

XXIV Miyazaki Prefecture

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------------|-----|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| (1) | Migashiusuki-
gun, Kitaroku-
mura | Mitsubishi
Mining | 181 | Nichiei Line,
Makimine | Moji or
Karatsu | North China
(Tanku) |
|-----|---|----------------------|-----|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|

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XXV Kumamoto Prefecture

(1)	Araoshi	Mitsui Mining 1476	Kagoshima Line, Moji or Omata	Karatsu	North China (Tanku)
(2)	Shimonasuki- gun, Kumano-shō	Railway Industry Co.	336	"	"
	Total		1,812		
	GRAND TOTAL		31,229		

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In the attached list, the number of the Chinese laborers already repatriated are as follow.

Name of ship	Date of de- parture	Port of departure	Port of arrival	Numbers of Chinese laborers aboard
A. ENOSHIMA MARU	Oct. 9	NIIGATA	North China TANK	1,663
B. YATSUNI	" Oct. 16	MURORAN	"	1,560

Note: (1) 1,663 Chinese laborers in the above list were composed of 929 Chinese laborers within the Niigata Prefecture and 734 Chinese laborers from Toyama Prefecture which include all Chinese laborers in the both Prefecture respectively.

(2) 1,560 Chinese laborers in the above list were composed of the following Chinese laborers enumerating in the column of Hokkaido in the attached list.

No. (2)	579	Chinese laborers
No. (8)	318	" "
No. (13)	385	" "
No. (24)	278	" "

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Chinese labourers in Japan
General Survey

The Chinese labourers who were brought to Japan to supplement the shortage of labour during the war and are still residing here total up to about thirty thousand in number (31,229 on August 20). Their agitations since the termination of war have become so violent as to constitute a great menace to peace and order.

Not only do they disregard the terms of contract which they accepted before as reasonable and satisfactory but also demand "special" treatments as nationals of a victorious Power. In order to enforce their excessive demands, they resort even to armed demonstrations causing bloodshed. Disturbances are increasing day after day, creating unrest and confusion among the people.

In coal mines where Chinese labourers are employed, the percentage of attendance of Japanese labourers has decreased markedly. The seriousness of the situations is shown, for instance, in the drop of coal production at a certain coal mine only to five or ten percent of the production in the past.

Such tendencies are growing among Chinese labourers throughout the country. Some measures, therefore, must be taken immediately.

However

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However in view of the disarmament of the army and the weakening of police forces, it is sometimes very difficult for the authorities concerned to bring the rioting Chinese labourers under control. Several cases already have happened in which some of the policemen in charge were injured.

Furthermore, there prevails considerable confusion among the Chinese themselves owing to the enmity they seem to harbor toward one another, as is evinced by a series of lynching cases that have occurred.

Such being the case, there is no effective measure other than to meet their unanimous desire - namely, their immediate repatriation.

For that purpose it is feasible to utilize the ships which are to operate for repatriation of Japanese soldiers and residents abroad. But it would be absolutely impossible to return all of the 30,000 Chinese in a short time. There are not enough ships to say nothing of the restrictions imposed upon the operation of ships in respect of ports of embarkation, courses and destinations.

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CONSPICUOUS CASES OF VIOLENCE BY
CHINESE LABOURERS

I. HOKKAIDO

(1) Two Chinese labourers of the Mitsui Mine at Nishiashibetsu came to a quarrel with two Koreans at a recreation house in the neighbourhood of the mine on September 20th, and both sides, getting reinforcement numbering one hundred and thirty Chinese and six hundred Koreans, respectively, got into a mixed fighting. As result of it, two Chinese and one Korean were killed and a good number wounded.

(2) Chinese labourers respectively of the Mitsui and of the Mitsubishi Mines at Bibai, acting in concert between them, began to show threatening attitudes, including twelve cases of lynchings and some other violences. As there was a possibility of their conduct developing into a riot, sixty-two of them were at last put into custody.

(3) On Sept. 22nd, the Chinese labourers of the Sumitomo Mine at Honbetsu broke open provision store houses and looted some quantity of food.

(4)

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Level Conducts of the Chinese Laborers
October 5, 1945.

Prefecture	Act of Mob Violence	Plundering of weapons	Plundering of money and other articles	Insult on women and other cases
HOKKAIDO	5		2	12
MUROKA	7	5	18	3
KUMAMOTO	5	4	1	1
HYOGO	4		3	
OSAKA	8	1	3	32
NYOTO	1	1	12	5
GIWU	3		12	3
SHIBUKAWA	1			1
IBARAKI	3		6	1
NAAGANO	1		9	
ISHIKAWA	1	2	59	30
AKITA	1			5
TOTAL	40	15	125	65

Note: 1) Only round number of the principle cases are given in the above table.
2) Only approximate figures have been reported on the plundering of money and others and there should be many unreported cases left.

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(4) On Sept. 26th, the Chinese labourers of the 3rd Mitsubishi Chinese Workers Control Office at Suroran tied up their chief on the ground of unfair distribution of their wages and put office clerks into custody, and on the other hand made a demand for improvement in treatment and other matters, numbering 8 items.

(5) On Sept. 24th, about 150 Chinese labourers at Kosentaku, Oyubari, killed their Chinese chief on the ground of his having sided with the Japanese, and interned both the manager of the mine and the chief of the Police Station in a certain place. They further attacked police-boxes and the offices of the mine, wounding two policemen.

II. AKITA PREFECTURE

Night Chinese labourers of the Chinese Workers Control Office of Akita City plundered a member of iron bass from the Funakawa Oil Refinery of the Japan Oil Company on the morning of October 3rd, and, subsequently forming themselves into a band of ninety, they invaded the said office, administering violence to clerks and destroying implements. Furthermore, they assaulted one after another the Funagawa Police Station, the Funakawa Bank, the Harbour Military Headquarters, and restaurants, destroyed implements in those buildings, and wounded some policemen and others.

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III. ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE

(1) On the morning of September 18th, 386 Chinese labourers belonging to the Chinese Workers Control Office at Nanao looted from the storehouses at the Yada New Wharf arms and ammunitions of the Navy and the Army, while another party of them plundered from the Nanao workshops of the Mitsubishi Denko Co. guns and swords used by the youth training school, and posting sentries around the wharf, some of them plundered various articles with threats.

(2) On the night of October 3rd, two Chinese workers forcibly demanded entertainment at a certain licensed quarter of the city, which, having been refused, was followed by thirty Chinese labourers attacking the Police Station and destroying articles. On the 4th they caused injury with arms to a number of policemen when the latter tried to take into custody eighty Chinese workers and their leader who had committed violence.

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IV. OSAKA PREFECTURE

(1) On September 6th a number of Chinese labourers at Kawaguchi, who insisted that they should be treated as prisoners of war, with iron bass and hammers stroke and wounded the policeman who has tried to explain their position. They further tying up one policeman by the hands and feet locked him up into a room on the 3rd floor of the dormitory of the place.

(2) On September 17th, on the street at 6 chome, Tenjinbashisuji, Osaka, a fight occurred between 30 Chinese labourers and street vendors resulting in injury to eight Chinese labourers. Subsequently, to take revenge, 300 Chinese labourers came in trucks from Chikko, and assaulting the Honezaki Police Station, took away one Japanese and six Koreans who were at the place.

(3) On the evening of the 19th September, a conflict occurred between 3 Chinese workers and a Japanese sailor at the Tobita licensed quarter which conflict was temporarily appeased by constables. On the following day, the 20th, 300 Chinese workers, coming in 3 trucks to the same place,

took

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took away 3 policemen, 2 members of the Naval Peace Preservation Corps, and 2 Japanese civilians.

(4) One hundred and fifty Chinese workers of Ajikawa, led by their chief, calling at the Chikko Police Station, demanded return of the list of Chinese workers, and on being told that the list was burnt down, all of them broke into the police station, and after committing ravages, took away three of the constables. Three policemen were seriously injured and thirty slightly injured by them.

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V. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE

(1) On September 12th and 13th, 100 Chinese labourers of the Miyanomura Coal Mine, under the leadership of their chief, assaulted the office of the mine and some other places of Omuda City and looted machine-guns, shells, etc. which were kept for the purpose of training youths.

(2) All of the Chinese labourers of Iizuka Coal Mine assaulted the Sino-Japanese Dormitory office there on September 5th, and they slaughtered the chief (Chinese) of the office. Again on Sept. 18th they came to the Yoshikuma War Prisoners Camp and plundered arms and other articles.

(3) On September 13th the Chinese labourers at the Tagawa Mine put to lynch the head cook and four Chinese on the ground of the latter, backed by the Japanese, having acted outrageously toward them. On Sept. 25th, about 30 Chinese labourers committed an assault on two Japanese who worked together with Chinese. After that date they had repeated the same act of violence toward those Japanese who had work together with Chinese.

(4)

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(4) 138 Chinese labourers belonging to the Otsuji Mine on October 1st all at once rose up with arms and slaughtered a Chinese instructor of the Labourers Association, while another party of them attacked the police box in charge of Chinese labor.

(5) On Sept. 23rd, a leader of Chinese labourers of the Central Mine of the Japan Steel Company, presented 16 demands to the Policeman in charge of the dormitory for improvement of their treatment, including treatment of Chinese labourers as nationals of the Allied Powers, special provision of seats for Chinese in theatres of the City and so on. On September 30th they, calling out from the office the Chief of the Labour Section of the Central Mine, assailed with blows on groundless blemishes.

0587

VI. KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE

On September 12th, Chinese labourers at Manda, obtaining arms from released prisoners of war and getting their aid, attacked the Omuda Military Police Station and looted rifles, light machine-guns and ammunition belonging to the youth training school.

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二部三課

TO : The Office of the Supreme Commander
for the Allied Powers
FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Report on Research Institutions, Laboratories,
etc.

C.L.O. No. 267

15 October 1945

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the first
of the reports on the above subject as requested in
paragraph 8 of Directive No. 3.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

研究所実験所調査報告

0589

TO : Headquarters Far East Air Forces
FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Japanese Interpreter. Attn. Brig. Gen. R.S. Starr,
Far East Air Forces.

C.L.O. No. 268

15 October 1945

Kindly refer to our Memorandum C.L.O. No. 152
dated October 3rd 1945.

The Japanese Interpreter, Kyoichi Matsuo, who
was requested by your office has arrived in Tokyo
and we have directed him to report at your office with
a copy of this letter.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office

総務秘書室
丁部三課

通譯依頼件

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

To: Headquarters Far East Air Forces:
APO 925

From: C.L.O. 268

Subject: Japanese Interpreter

1945年9月28日 貴翰 上ルニ

本館に在る一機師上等兵ニ付 本機上乗ニ貴司官印ニ
出頭セリ。

0591

From: C.L.O.

To: Headquarters Far East Air Forces, Jomo Stars.

Subject: Japanese Interpreter

1945年9月28日 貴翰 上ルニ 貴部同里已

ニ居テハ 機師上等兵ニ付 本機上乗ニ貴司官印ニ
出頭セリ。 貴部同里已ニ在リテハ 本機上乗ニ
出頭セリ。 貴部同里已ニ在リテハ 本機上乗ニ
出頭セリ。 貴部同里已ニ在リテハ 本機上乗ニ
出頭セリ。

昭和二十年拾月参日 参上

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

In reply to ~~the~~ your request, in your
letter from A-2 dated 28 September 1945, ^{at your headquarters} ~~requesting~~ ^{hiring} ~~the~~ ^{Mr.} Kyoichi Matsuo, ~~for~~
Meguro Tokyo, for the
purpose of investigating the Japanese
Antiaircraft Artillery Equipment,
the Central Liaison Office wishes to state
that as he is now at home in Hiroshima,
this Office sent a telegram to come
to Tokyo immediately.
It is hoped, therefore, that you would
wait until his arrival in Tokyo.

0593-1

EDITORIAL ROUND-UP -2-

on the policy of a thorough denazification
of German life which is one of the key
ives of all occupation of Germany.

The Los Angeles (California) Times on the
27th saw in the proclamation the final li-
quidation of the Nazi Reich and explained that
the Allies must be thorough now because Hitler
was thorough previously in establishing the
Nazi way of life which the Allies are committed
to destroying.

The Times admitted whether a Germany purged
of all notions of militarism and all desire to
make a living by looting its neighbor in pre-
ference to working can be erected is a question
but we have to assure that it can be done or
face the prospect of occupying and overrunning
Germany from now on.

Noting that the proclamation has served a
notice on the German people that until German
military tradition is stamped out forever, there
will be no leniency shown toward them.

0593-2

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TO : The Office of the Supreme Commander
for the Allied Powers

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

C.L.O. No. 269

15 October 1945

In reply to Colonel Hanson's Memorandum of
October 13th, The Central Liaison Office submits
herewith two additional copies of the lists of
Japanese Merchant Ships.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Liaison Officer,
Central Liaison Office

0594

二
部
一
號

TO : The Office of the Supreme Commander
for the Allied Powers

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Request for Reconversion of Sumitomo Kinzoku
Kogyo K.K.

C.L.O. No. 270

15 October 1945

The Imperial Japanese Government requests that the
Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers be
good enough to permit the reconversion of the Nagoya
Light Alloy Plant of the Sumitomo Metal Industry Ltd.
as requested in the attached application.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of the Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office

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National Archives of Japan

Application for plant-reconversion permit

1. Name: Nagoya Keigokin Seizosho (Sumitomo Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.)
2. Location: Sennencho, Minato-ku, Nagoya city
3. Names of products and their quantities:

	<u>July, 1945</u>	<u>Nov. 1945</u>
Aluminium plates	262,756 kg.	400,000 kg.
" pipes	35,469 "	40,000 "
" bars	158,630 "	100,000 "
" moulding materials	40,507 "	100,000 "
" rivets	47,554 "	40,000 "
Total	544,916 kg.	680,000 kg.
Forged products	185,770 kg.	360,000 kg.
Grand total	730,686 kg.	1,040,000 kg.

Remarks: (1) Forged products (during the war)

1. Propeller blades
2. Al-alloy crankcases
3. Pistons
4. Other aircraft parts
5. Cylinders of air-cooling engines
6. Crankcases of liquid-cooling engines

(2) Use of products (hereafter)

1. for construction
2. " electricity
3. " water works
4. " furniture
5. " traffic facilities, etc.

Main equipment

Air-furnace	10
Two stages hot roll machine	2
" cold "	10
Four stages cold "	2
Width pusher	9
Standing pusher	1
Standing water press machine	1
Channel roll machine	1
Chained drawing bench	17
Hammer	3
Forging press	7

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

TO : Office of the Supreme Commander
for the Allied Powers

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Removal Restrictions on Political, Civil and
Religious Liberties.

C.L.O. No. 271

October 15th, 1945

With reference to the memorandum of October 4th, 1945,
from the Allied Supreme Commander for the Imperial Japanese
Government, on the subject of measures to be taken for the
removal of restrictions on political, civil and religious
liberties, the Central Liaison Office, pursuant to
Paragraph 7 of the Supreme Commander's memorandum of
October 10th, 1945, for the Imperial Japanese Government,
begs herewith to submit an initial report on the measures
taken by the Imperial Japanese Government for the above-
mentioned purpose.

For the President,

(S. Iguchi)
Director of the Division for
General Affairs,
Central Liaison Office

0598

TO : Office of the Supreme Commander
for the Allied Powers

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Removal Restrictions on Political, Civil and
Religious Liberties.

C.L.O. No. 271

October 15th, 1945

With reference to the memorandum of October 4th, 1945,
from the Allied Supreme Commander for the Imperial Japanese
Government, on the subject of measures to be taken for the
removal of restrictions on political, civil and religious
liberties, the Central Liaison Office, pursuant to
Paragraph 7 of the Supreme Commander's memorandum of
October 10th, 1945, for the Imperial Japanese Government,
begs herewith to submit an initial report on the measures
taken by the Imperial Japanese Government for the above-
mentioned purpose.

For the President,

(S. Iguchi)
Director of the Division for
General Affairs,
Central Liaison Office

0599

RA'-0488

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

TO: OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: request for funds

C.L.O. No.272

15 October 1945

This is to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum
AG 123 dated 14 October 1945 requesting the transfer of 30,000,000
yen from the account of Lieutenant C.Y. Freeman, Finance Department
Office of the Supreme Commander to the account of Lt. Eyo Demetici.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

0600

TO: OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.
FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Re: AG 019.112 (13 Sep 45)MG

C.L.O. No.273

15 October 1945.

Memorandum

With reference to our Memorandum C.L.O. No.250 dated 10
October 1945, the Fifth Series of Report concerning the property
owned by the Governments or nationals of Germany, Italy, Bulgaria,
Finland, Thailand, Rumania and Hungary living in the following
manufactures is submitted herewith.

1. GERMANY:

a. Amendment of the report dated 23 September 1945
(Re: Memorandum C.L.O. M.No.121) concerning the property owned
by the German Embassy.

b. Private Property:

Hokkaido, Akita, Yamagata, Tochigi,
Tokyo, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Kyoto, Mie, Hyogo (German Jewish
Refugee), Fukuoka, Kanagawa, Nagano.

c. Personnel of the German Navy and merchant ships now
under supervision of the U.S. 8th Army in the Hakone Internment
Camp.

2. ITALY: Tokyo, Fukushima, Kanagawa, Nagano, Fukuoka.

3. BULGARIA: none.

4. FINLAND: Tokyo.

5. THAILAND: Tokyo, Akita, Fukuoka, Kanagawa, Kyoto.

6. RUMANIA: none.

7. HUNGARY: Tokyo, Kyoto, Kanagawa (including one diplomat)

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Department,
Central Liaison Office.

0601

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THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Report on Paper Manufacture.
C.L.O. No. 274 16 October 1945

As a supplement to the report on the production of news print and paper suitable for printing magazines submitted with our Memorandum C.L.O. No. 220 of October 10th, we enclose herewith a report on the production of high-grade paper and art paper.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office.

主管
二部
二課

0602

Supplement to Report on Paper Manufacture

(Oct. 11, 1945)

- (1) Outputs of high-grade printing paper and art paper
No such paper was produced in September, 1945
- (2) Name of manufacturer (and location) of high-grade printing paper and art paper (workable factories).
High-grade printing paper (owners of plant are bracketed):-

Jujo, Tokyo (The Oji Paper Manufacturing Co. Ltd.)

Partly damaged

Edogawa, Tokyo (") Partly damaged.

Fuji, Shizuoka Prefecture (")

Kokura, Fukuoka Prefecture (")

Nakagaya, Tokyo Prefecture (The Mitsubishi Paper Manufacturing Co. Ltd.)

Takasago, Hyogo Prefecture (")

Niigata, Niigata Prefecture (The Hokuetsu Paper Manufacturing Co. Ltd.)

Art Paper:-

Nakagawa, Tokyo (The Mitsubishi Paper Manufacturing Co. Ltd.)

Takasago, Hyogo Prefecture (")

Niigata, Niigata Prefecture (The Hokuetsu Paper Manufacturing Co. Ltd.)

(3)

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RA'-0488

0313

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(3) Elements affecting production of high-grade printing paper and art paper and estimated outputs of same under improved conditions:-

High-grade printing paper - shortage of sulphide pulp, coal and materials essential for reconstruction (steel and cement).

Art paper - shortage of sulphide pulp, coal and reconstruction materials (steel and cement) and also difficulties in obtaining casein.

The decrease in the supply of sulphide pulp caused by the stoppage of importation from Saghalien necessitated paper manufacturers in this country to produce low-grade printing paper by mixing greater percentage of ground pulp with sulphide pulp. In this practice they desire to maintain certain amount of production and to increase it if possible. It is evident that the amount of paper production in the whole country will inevitably decrease should manufacturers choose to turn out high-grade printing paper as this will certainly result in an increase in the consumption of sulphide pulp.

The monthly output after the existing conditions are overcome may be estimated at as follows:

High-grade printing paper -	10,100,000 lbs
	(Houshu or Japan proper)
Art paper (Houshu or Japan proper)	2,200,000 lbs
Total	12,300,000 lbs.

(4)

0604

(4) The stock at the end of September:-
Manufacturing companies and the Paper Controlling Company Ltd. had nothing in stock, but printers and other consumers seem to have small quantity of holdings.

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外交史料館

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Report on Paper Manufacture.

C.L.O. No. 274

16 October 1945

As a supplement to the report on the production of news print and paper suitable for printing magazines submitted with our Memorandum C.L.O. No. 220 of October 10th, we enclose herewith a report on the production of high-grade paper and art paper.

For the President,

(T. Katsube)

Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office.

主管
二部
二課

Supplement to Report on Paper Manufacture

(Oct. 11, 1945)

- (1) Outputs of high-grade printing paper and art paper
No such paper was produced in September, 1945
- (2) Name of manufacturer (and location) of high-grade printing paper and art paper (workable factories).
High-grade printing paper (owners of plant are bracketed):-

Jujo, Tokyo (The Oji Paper Manufacturing Co. Ltd.)

Partly damaged

Edogawa, Tokyo (") Partly damaged.

Fuji, Shizuoka Prefecture (")

Kokura, Fukuoka Prefecture (")

Hakagaya, Tokyo Prefecture (The Mitsubishi Paper Manufacturing Co. Ltd.)

Takasago, Hyogo Prefecture (")

Niigata, Niigata Prefecture (The Hokuetsu Paper Manufacturing Co. Ltd.)

Art Paper:-

Nakasawa, Tokyo (The Mitsubishi Paper Manufacturing Co. Ltd.)

Takasago, Hyogo Prefecture (")

Niigata, Niigata Prefecture (The Hokuetsu Paper Manufacturing Co. Ltd.)

(3)

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(3) Elements affecting production of high-grade printing paper and art paper and estimated outputs of same under improved conditions:-

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Art paper - shortage of sulphide pulp, coal and reconstruction materials (steel and cement) and also difficulties in obtaining casein.

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	(Honshu or Japan proper)
Art paper (Honshu or Japan proper)	2,200,000 lbs
Total	12,300,000 lbs.

(4)

0608

(4) The stock at the end of September:-
Manufacturing companies and the Paper Controlling Company Ltd. had nothing in stock, but printers and other consumers seem to have small quantity of holdings.

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

TO: THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

C.L.O. No. 275

16 October 1945

This is to acknowledge receipt of your Memorandum
AG 463.7 dated 13 October 1945 concerning the petroleum
refineries.

For the President:

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office.

0610

TO: THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Japanese Personnel Serving with
Prisoner of War Camps, etc.

C.L.O. No. 276

16 October 1945

With reference to the Memorandum AGDOO.5 (23 Sep 45)JA
dated September 23rd of the Office of the Supreme Commander
for the Allied Powers on the above subject, the Central Liaison
Office submits herewith the third report containing the rosters
in triplicate of the Japanese personnel serving with the Prisoners
of War Camps at Tokyo, Sendai, Hakodate, Nagoya and Osaka.

For the President,

Nobuhiko Ushiba
Liaison Officer
V. Division
Central Liaison Office.

0611

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03 17

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OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Repatriation of Chinese Laborers by "KOKOKU MARU".

C.L.O. No. 277

Memorandum

16 October 1945.

With reference to the memorandum C.L.O. No. 257:

1. As the Japanese Government wishes to utilize the return voyage of "Kokoku Maru" for transporting the following Chinese laborers, natives of central China, back to Shanghai, approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is requested hereby.

Mitsubishi Otani Coal Mine, Umi-machi, Kasuga-gun, Fukuoka-ken	270
Nippon Koun Gyokai (Japan Harbour Transport Association) Funakawa-machi, Minami Akita-gun, Akita-ken	297
Nippon Koun Gyokai Hakodate-ko, Hokkaido	404
Total:	971

The number of the Chinese laborers from central China residing in Japan at present totals 1,727.

2. The Japanese Government also desires to request, if the above mentioned approval should be given, that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers would place U.S. guards aboard the ship in order to maintain order and discipline of the Chinese as in the case of "Eshima Maru" and "Tatsuki Maru".

3. "Kokoku Maru" is scheduled to load 1,200 kilo-tons of coal as fuel for return voyage and ballast at Hakata port in compliance with the request of the Chinese Government.

4. The Japanese Government will be grateful if appropriate direction is forthcoming at the earliest convenience as there are many arrangements to be made in connection with the repatriation of the Chinese under consideration.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

(S. Iguchi)
Director for General Affairs
Central Liaison Office.

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TO : OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: American Prisoners of War

C.L.O. No. 278

16 October 1945

The Central Liaison Office begs to inform the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers that the Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs has sent to the Swiss Legation, which is in charge of American interests in Japan, a verbal note under the date of October 12th inst. in respect to the incident in which an American airman was allegedly decapitated by Japanese Forces in the Aitape area, New Guinea.

The substance of the above-mentioned note is as follows: In response to the Swiss Legation's note, dated September 12th 1944, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs stated in a note, dated January 12th last, that investigation of this incident revealed that no Japanese Forces corresponding to the description furnished in the United States Government's protest were stationed in the Aitape region. However, as the Swiss Legation's note dated June 19th made it clear that the army unit involved in the incident was the Fourth Air Construction Unit and not the 26th Air Construction Unit mentioned in its note of September 12, 1944, the Japanese Government had made further inquiry and were informed that the 4th Air Construction Unit was present at Aitape under the command of Lieutenant Kurita at the time of the alleged incident. According to available information it is presumed that all the persons mentioned in the protest have not yet returned to Japan.

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The Investigation Committee of the Prisoners of War in the Ministry of War has dispatched an order to the unit concerned to investigate immediately the case and to punish the offenders severely if the facts of the case are true. In this connection the unit was also ordered to make a prompt report as to the circumstances in which the incident occurred.

For the President,

(S. Iguchi)

Director for General Affairs
Central Liaison Office

0614

TO : OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: American Prisoners of War

C.L.O. No. 278

16 October 1945

The Central Liaison Office begs to inform the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers that the Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs has sent to the Swiss Legation, which is in charge of American interests in Japan, a verbal note under the date of October 12th inst. in respect to the incident in which an American airman was allegedly decapitated by Japanese Forces in the Aitape area, New Guinea.

The substance of the above-mentioned note is as follows: In response to the Swiss Legation's note, dated September 12th 1944, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs stated in a note, dated January 12th last, that investigation of this incident revealed that no Japanese Forces corresponding to the description furnished in the United States Government's protest were stationed in the Aitape region. However, as the Swiss Legation's note dated June 19th made it clear that the army unit involved in the incident was the Fourth Air Construction Unit and not the 26th Air Construction Unit mentioned in its note of September 12, 1944, the Japanese Government had made further inquiry and were informed that the 4th Air Construction Unit was present at Aitape under the command of Lieutenant Kurita at the time of the alleged incident. According to available information it is presumed that all the persons mentioned in the protest have not yet returned to Japan.

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外交史料館

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For the President,

(S. Iguchi)

Director For General Affairs
Central Liaison Office

TO : The Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Remit of Publication

C.L.O. No. 279

17 October 1945

with
The reference to C. L. O. No. 238, dated 11 October 1945, this office has the honour to send herewith to the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers three (3) exemplars of the "Far East Year Book-1941".

For the President

(T. Katsube)
Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison Office.

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TO : Office of Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
FROM : Central Liaison Office
SUBJECT: Re AG 091.4 (2 October) ESS

C.L.O. No. 280

16 October 1945

MEMORANDUM

1. The Ministry of Finance is of the opinion that no amendment of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance on the Preservation of the Property of the Specified Powers is necessary in order to effectuate the exceptions allowed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers because, according to the provision of Article IV of the Ordinance, the Minister of Finance is in a position to give permission to any applications which will be authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. In order to facilitate the procedure the Ministry of Finance has issued a circular to nine principal banks in Japan authorizing them to permit the withdrawal of the deposit owned by the nationals of the Specified Powers within the limit set by the Memorandum of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers referred to above.

3. In accordance with the request of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers six copies containing both the English and the Japanese texts of the following documents are sent herewith:

a)

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

a) Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance on the Preservation of the Property of the Specified Powers, issued on September 20, 1945.

b) Circular of the Ministry of Finance to nine principal banks in Japan, dated October 15, 1945.

c) Provision of Article 95 of the Regulation concerning the Enforcement of the Law on the Control of Foreign Exchange, referred to in the above mentioned circular.

For the President:

S. Iguchi

Director for General Affairs

Central Liaison Office

0620

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

C.L.O. No. 281

15 October 1945

This is to acknowledge receipt of your Memorandum AG 091. 31, dated 12 October 1945, communicating supplemental instructions relating to export and import controls.

For the president,

(T. Katsube)

Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

0621

主管 二部 石原 部長

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0322

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